Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

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WILL REMAIN

Troops of the Allies Will Not Yet Evacuate Peking.

SO THE POWERS DECIDE

To Withdraw the Troops at the Present Time Would Be Very Unwise.

IT WOULD HAVE BAD EFFECT

The Chinese Would Look Upon Such a Step as Proof of Cowardice of the Allies.

SAFETY OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS

Also Demands That Foreign Troops Be Held in the Chinese Capital at Present—The Present Plan Is To Vacate the Imperial Palace and Invite the Chinese Court To Return and Negotiate for the Future.

Washington, Sep. 6.—The official announcement was made today at the state department confirming the exclusive publication in these dispatches yesterday that the powers have decided to retain their forces in Peking. All of the powers have made response to Russia's proposition for the evacuation of the Chinese capital, and the replies have been communicated to the state department here. They are unanimous in declaring their belief that it would be dangerous for the international troops to leave Peking now. Under the circumstances, it is supposed that Russia will have to modify her proposal and the question yet to be decided is what compromise can be agreed upon.

While the contents of the various replies are necessarily at present kept as confidential, it is learned from high authority that the principal reasons that have actuated the powers in rejecting Russia's proposal are:

First, that an evacuation of Peking at this stage would be accepted by the Chinese people, and would be so reported to them by their officials, as an act of cowardice on the part of the powers. They would believe that the foreigners had been so impressed with what they had seen at Peking that they were afraid to remain there.

Second, that it would be disastrous to the native christians for the troops to leave Peking. There are about 30,000 of these Chinese christians in Peking, while there is no doubt that many of them have been killed, it is also true that many yet live. To leave these people without protection, without any guarantees having been secured for their safety, would inevitably result in their massacre.

Third, that since Russia's proposal to evacuate Peking became known, the Southern provinces of China have shown signs of unrest, and there have been indications of a spread of the anti-foreign sentiment there. Rumblings of coming trouble in this section of the empire which were mild at first, have been recently increasing in volume, and the prospects of rioting and anti-foreign demonstrations have been noticeably growing since the czar's plan was announced.

For these and other reasons the powers decide that it would be unwise, that if not possibly dangerous for their troops to leave the Chinese capital at this time.

It is understood that some of the replies suggested as the basis of a compromise, that the number of troops to be left in Peking be limited to a garrison only large enough to properly guard against disturbances; that the imperial palace be vacated by foreigners, and that the emperor and empress be invited back to Peking with their court, under certain guarantees of safety in order that negotiations may be opened with them for the accomplishment of the remaining purposes outlined by the powers.

Powers Will Decide.

Washington, Sept. 6.—It is announced on high authority that under no circumstances will the powers allow the peace commissioners of China to be dominated by anti-foreign influences. While it is difficult to ascertain the real attitude of the high Chinese officials towards the foreigners, it is supposed that the ministers in Peking are acquainted with the characters and sympathies of all those who might be selected by China to conduct the negotiations.

Any names that may be suggested by China for this purpose will therefore be submitted to the ministers before being accepted by the powers as negotiators.

By the Chinese.

London, Sept. 6.—Advices from Hong Kong state that Li Hung Chang has received a dispatch from Peking to the effect that the allied forces are gradually allowing the capital to be governed by Chinese. Prince Chun, former president of the Tsung Li Yamen, it is said, has been placed in charge of the imperial city.

Military Parade.

Washington, Sept. 6.—A state department bulletin this afternoon says: "A telegram from Mr. Conger, dated Peking, September 1, states that on that day a military parade passed through the imperial palace. The only occupants were the eunichs and servants."

PLAGUE OF SUICIDES

Besets the City of Chicago Wednesday—List Is Long.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—A plague of suicides and attempted suicides beset Chicago yesterday. One woman killed her child also. The list of dead follows:

Alfred Christison took carbolic acid because he could not stop drinking.

Mrs. Hannah Hansel suffocated herself and baby with gas because she feared she would die and leave her baby motherless.

Wm. Heckstein shot himself in the head because he was out of work.

John L. Sauer killed *himself* with gas because he was out of employment.

Frank H. Follansbee, former alderman and a wealthy real estate dealer, shot and killed himself. He had been suffering from quick consumption.

Those who attempted suicide and failed are:

John Castogan, took carbolic acid; will *recover*.

Mamie Lauwart, took morphine; may recover.

Ethel Englis, eighteen years old, is missing and her parents believe she committed suicide by jumping into the lake.

ANOTHER TRIAL

Will Be Given Mrs. Botkin, the Candy Poisoner.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, *convicted of* poisoning Mrs. John P. Dunning and her sister at Wilmington, Delaware, by means of candy, and sentenced to life imprisonment, will get a new trial. The attorney general has confessed error in the instructions of the court to the jury and the supreme court decides she must have a new trial.

In case of another trial the state of Delaware may not go to the expense of sending witnesses out here and she may thus escape.

HARRY WOLVERTON

Strikes a Trolley Pole and Suffers a Fractured Skull.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—Harry Wolverton, the Philadelphia third baseman, was confined to the Samaritan hospital last night suffering from a fractured skull. Wolverton, in attempting to alight from the wrong side of a moving trolley car, struck a feed pole and was knocked unconscious.

Harry Wolverton at one time played in Marion, working at third and in the box.

SENATOR HANNA

Will Make Few If Any Speeches in the Campaign.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Senator Hanna will make few if any speeches during the campaign. Secretary Perry S. Heath has received a telegram from the Republican national chairman, in reply to a query on the subject, saying:

"It is out of the question for me to accept any invitations to speak."

Heath says the senator may indulge in a speech or two in his native state, but will not be asked to make a general tour.

AERONAUT LIVES

Although He Falls Two Hundred Feet from His Parachute.

Michigan City, Ind., Sept. 6.—Prof. Fostergill, an aeronaut, met with an accident while making an ascension here yesterday. He caught on one of the guy ropes, which tore the parachute to which he was hanging away from the balloon. He dropped 200 feet and alighted on a small brick building. He was picked up unconscious. The doctor say he is hurt internally and may die.

Fatally Injured.

Dayton, O., Sept. 6.—Chas. Gauster, 26 years old, is dead from injuries received while swimming. In diving Gauster struck his head on a submerged stump fatally injuring himself. Companions saved him from drowning, but he died at home.

Marietta Explosion.

Marietta, O., Sept. 6.—The factory of the Marietta Torpedo company with four hundred quarts of nitro-glycerine blew up from some unknown cause at 11 o'clock this morning. Two horses were instantly killed.

GEN. CHAFFEE

Gives Official Account of Entry of the Sacred City

BY THE ALLIED ARMY

America Is Represented by a Battalion Picked from Forces.

WHICH HELPED TAKE CITY

He Says the Palace Is Vacant with the Exception of About Three Hundred Servants.

GENERAL BARRY ALSO WIRES

Four Boxers Are Executed at Tien Tsin by the French and Japanese. Russia Is Coming Around to the Plan of the Other Powers. Punitive Expedition Being Fitted Out. Chaffee To Remain at Peking.

Washington, Sept. 6.—General Chaffee telegraphs the war department this morning from Peking under date of the 20th ultimo. His dispatch is as follows:

"The officers and soldiers of the China relief expedition send thanks to the president and secretary of war for message of congratulation. Formal entry of the palace grounds made today at 5 o'clock, salute of twenty-one guns being fired at the south and north gates. Troops of all nations participated, the United States by a battalion 250 strong composed of details from each organization present at taking of city. Palace vacant, with exception of about 300 servants. General Barry for Manilla today. Danish cable Shanghai to Taku opened for business connected with our wire. (signed) Chaffee."

General Barry also telegraphs the department, under date of Taku. He says: "All quiet Peking. Supplies promptly unloaded; *forwarded* when dispositions determined. All supplies received. Troops comfortable winter. No communication Chinese officials to August 28. James H. Wilson, brigadier general volunteers, goes Peking tonight. Rockhill at Shanghai. Telegraphic communication between Peking and Tien Tsin bad. Extremes heat ended. All conditions satisfactory. Go Nagasaki tomorrow. Take first transport Manilla. (signed) Barry."

Four Boxers Executed.

Shanghai, Sept. 6.—Word comes from Tien Tsin that four of the leading Boxers have been executed. The story says that the French shot two of the Boxer chieftains and the Japanese beheaded the other two.

Russia Coming Around.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—It is currently rumored now that Russia is agreeing with the other powers not to leave Peking. The powers, on the other hand, are to agree with Russia's desire to transfer the embassies to Tien Tsin.

A Punitive Expedition.

Taku, Sept. 6.—The punitive expedition which will start soon to sweep the country between Peking and Pao Ting Fu, may continue southward to Tai Yuan Fu, where the imperial court is now residing.

Germans at Woosong.

Shanghai, Sept. 5.—The German squadron has arrived at Woosang. Li Hung Chang will start for Peking on Friday. It is reported that Prince Tuan is in hiding near Peking and that he hopes Russia will intervene in his behalf.

To Remain at Peking.

Washington Sept. 6.—A dispatch has been sent to General Chaffee in response to that from him received on Tuesday, telling him to remain in Peking with his troops until further orders. He has also been requested to notify the department of what dispatches he has received from Washington, the impression prevailing that he has failed to receive many of the communications that have been sent him during the last ten days, and the desire to find out where the trouble is.

Port Arthur to Che Foo.

New York, Sept. 6.—The Western Union Telegraph company reports as follows: The Russian administration announces that in accordance with the proposition of Russia, the Great Northern Telegraph company has just laid a cable between Port Arthur and Che Foo. Service commenced today.

OUTBREAK AT BOHOL.

The Details Are Received Today from General MacArthur.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Details of the recent outbreak of Filipinos in Bohol, an island just south of Mindanao, are sent the war department by General Mac Arthur in a dispatch of yesterday's date. He adds that a force of American soldiers has been sent into the interior to quell the insurrection. His cablegram reads:

Manilla, Sept. 6.—Adjutant general, Washington: Details of outbreak at Bohol developed the fact that Pedro Samson, commandante police, left Tubigbaran ostensibly to inspect the police at various towns. This he did until heard from Carmen, where with his followers he was threatening an attack on the garrison at Clay. Two detachments ordered from Carmen found the town peaceful. No trace of insurrection.

Detachment of twenty-seven men under First Lieutenant Devuck on August 31 were attacked near Carmen by 120 Insurgents. The latter were nearly annihilated; over 100 killed. Our loss as previously reported. Movement on interior now in progress. (signed) MacArthur."

TO FAR NORTH

The Vessel of the Duke of Abruzzi Is Carried by Drifts.

Stockholm, Sept. 6.—The Duke of Abruzzi, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, has arrived here from a trip of exploration in the Arctic regions. He reports that his ship, the Stella Polare, after eleven months in the ice, drifted to 86 degrees, 33 minutes north, thus beating Nansen's record of 86 degrees 14 minutes.

One side of the Stella Polare was crushed by the ice during the drift through the Arctic seas.

Abruzzi's party suffered many hardships. Towards the last all hands were obliged to eat the dogs. Three men, a Norwegian machinist, and two Italian seamen, died as a result of their terrible experience.

Abruzzi's polar expedition sailed from Christiana on June 12, 1899. Grave fears have been entertained regarding the safety of the party and an expedition has been fitting out to go in search of them.

A NEGRO

Is Terribly Flogged by Whites in State of Missouri.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Sept. 6.—Elijah Davis, colored, was taken from the Charleston City jail Tuesday night by a mob, tied to a post and lashed until the blood ran down his back. Davis had made an assault on Marshal E. G. Elkins of Charleston, disfiguring him terribly. After the whipping Davis was turned loose.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, WHO THREATENS TO UPSET THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN CHINA.

CZAR'S PLAN

The English Believe That Proposal Will Be Modified.

THIS OPINION IS BASED

Upon a Semi-Official Note in the Journal De St. Petersburg.

CLASH NO LONGER PROBABLE

Wires from United States Consuls Abroad Indicate a Much Improved Condition.

CAUSE OF THE BOXER TROUBLE

Is Now Ascribed to a Forged Ultimatum—A Much Delayed Telegram Is Received from General Sir Alfred Gaselee—The Attitude of Japan Is Not as Yet Known. More British Troops Landed at Shanghai.

London, Sept. 6.—Considerable significance is attached to the statement by the Journal De St. Petersburg as possibly indicating a modification of Russia's policy. This paper is the organ of the Russian foreign office, the editor being a councillor of state. It is noted that, while the Journal De St. Petersburg announces Russian determination to maintain the solidarity of the powers, it only mentions the withdrawal of the ministers, and not of the troops, in Tien Tsin. It is believed that the powers might agree to such a modification of the original Russian proposal.

Clash Not Probable.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Within the last 24 hours the United States government has received from its representatives at foreign capitals much information on the attitude of the powers on the Russian proposal to evacuate Peking. It is stated authoritatively that any prospect of a serious international clash has been largely if not entirely removed by the harmonious character of the communications the governments are making. The exact nature of these is not made public, for until all of them are in the negotiations are considered incomplete. It is said, however, that the answers are of a conclusive nature, so far as showing the purposes of the governments, although they may not be regarded as conclusive in accepting or rejecting the proposition advanced by Russia.

On the whole the general tendency of the responses is such as to give entire satisfaction here as to the course of the negotiations, and this has had the effect of directing attention to the probability of the various ways that will probably represent the powers and China in the final settlement. The impression prevails here that Mr. Conger is particularly fitted for such a task on the part of the United States. Mr. Rockhill's name is mentioned as an alternative.

If there is any change in the military situation since General Chaffee's dispatch, supposed to be of the 30th, no word has reached Washington. It is understood that the dispositions and intentions most immediately contemplate a move of the districts outside of Peking. It is believed here that the foreign ministers in Peking will probably enter an earnest objection to any withdrawal of troops if their respective governments delay action upon the Russian proposition until they have had a chance to express their views.

Official information has reached Washington that steps are now being taken towards the appointment again of a Chinese commission, including Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of Nanking and Wu Chang and Prince Tuan. Though reports also have named Yung Lu and Hsi Tung in place of the two latter viceroys.

A Forged Ultimatum.

London, Sept. 6.—A Shanghai dispatch explains that the Boxer successes were due to a forged ultimatum, purporting to come from the ministers of the powers, and presented to the empress by Prince Tuan. This ultimatum demanded the absolute retirement of the empress, the reinstatement of the emperor, Kwangsu, the placing of Chinese finances under European control, the removal of the seat of government from Peking and the appointment of foreigners to direct the affairs of state. Upon receipt of the ultimatum the empress, convinced that the powers entertained hostile designs, ordered a general massacre of foreigners. She now believes the ultimatum to have been a forgery. Prince Tuan insists that it came through regular channels.

A Little Tardy.

London, Sept. 6.—General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commander of the British Indian troops at the Chinese capital, *wires as follows from Peking, Aug. 28,* to Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India: "The allies marched through the Forbidden City Aug. 28. The British had third place in the procession, the Russians and Japanese being in greater strength."

Japan's Attitude.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—A member of the Japanese legation in Berlin has stated that the legation had not yet been advised as to the attitude of Japan regarding the withdrawal of the international troops from Peking. The official in question, however, expressed the opinion that the Japanese troops would remain there.

An Important Step.

London, Sept. 6.—The cancellation of the order holding back the Fourth Indian brigade is regarded here as important. It shows that, whatever the outcome of the Russian policy, the British government is determined to have sufficient troops on the spot adequately to protect British interests.

More British Troops.

Shanghai, Sept. 6.—About 1,200 more British troops have been landed here, making altogether 2,800 of such troops and 1,000 camp followers at this port.

TELEPHONE WIRES

Will Probably Be Used by New Telegraph Company.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The Exchange Telegraph company, which proposes to connect the Commercial exchanges of the country with the Chicago board of trade, has asked the latter body for a contract establishing mutual relations of the two, as preparatory to the construction of the lines. Two forms of contract were submitted—one for a twenty-five-year privilege of establishing a regular service on the floor of the board at an annual lease of $5,000, and the other a ten-year privilege. The sections of the second contract contain a rigid clause to prevent the quotations falling into the hands of bucket shops. It is estimated that under the contracts the board of trade will receive about $60,000 a year.

The telegraph company will probably use telephone wires.

THEY DIFFER

Olney's Declaration for Bryan Gratifying to Jones.

OLNEY IS COURAGEOUS

He Is Also Able and Conservative, Says Democratic Chairman.

CAUSE OF COLONEL BRYAN

Says Jones, Will Be Considerably Strengthened by Olney's Return to His Party.

WILL HAVE NO EFFECT WHATEVER

That's the View of Vice Chairman Payne of the Republican Committee. Payne Says Olney Is Like Pingree, Who Holds His Nose While He Votes the Ticket. National Ticket Is Discussed.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Opinions differ relative to the strength and force of ex-Secretary of State Olney's letter explaining why he opposes the election of McKinley. Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee said: "It is extremely gratifying. Olney is courageous, able and conservative. He made a greater impression on the country than any other member of Cleveland's cabinet. His letter will strengthen the cause of Mr. Bryan considerably."

Vice Chairman Payne of the Republican national committee said:

"Mr. Olney damns Bryan with faint praise, or indeed with no praise at all. He belongs to the same class as Boutwell and others, strong and able, but not aggressive in reaching after the new questions that confront us. When analyzed his attitude is very much like that of Governor Pingree of Michigan on our side; he holds his nose while he votes the ticket. Will Pingree take the Republican stump? Well, a man who holds his nose is not apt to be in very great demand."

Vice Chairman Payne says he has no information concerning ex-President Cleveland. "But I would not be surprised to see him follow suit," he said. Chairman Jones of the Democratic committee would not discuss the probability.

National Ticket Discussed.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The nomination of Senator Caffery for the presidency by the National party occasioned more comment at Democratic than at Republican headquarters. Vice Chairman Payne of the Republicans waved it aside as of no moment: "It is not to be considered," he said. "This is a straight fight between McKinley and Bryan. Side issues do not count."

Chairman Jones of the Democrats said: "Senator Caffery is an earnest, sincere man. He abhors the policy of the McKinley administration. But if he intends to defeat McKinley he is not going about it in the right way. The only way to defeat him is to vote for Bryan."

To Republican Electors.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Vice Chairman Payne of the Republican national committee issued the following statement:

"The Republican national committee urges all electors on the Republican ticket who may be officials or directors of a national bank to resign either from the bank position or from the Republican ticket. Their eligibility is still a matter of some doubt, and in order to remove all question whatever they should retire from either the one or the other position."

A Stab at Olney.

New York, Sept. 6.—Ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney's letter in which he espouses the cause of Wm. J. Bryan, was the subject of much comment at national Republican headquarters this morning. Senator Stewart, who was at the headquarters, said:

"Olney's friendship for and fidelity to Spain, which aggravated the people and brought on the war, is transferred to Aguinaldo's friend, Mr. Bryan. The pretense that Olney's support of Bryan is something new is without foundation.

"The Spaniards in Manilla and elsewhere have espoused the cause of Aguinaldo. Why should not the other friend of the Spaniards, the late secretary of state, be on the same side?"

Big bargains in boys' and children's suits at I. Marx & Sons' fire sale.

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PEOPLE QUIET.

Present Political Situation, and That Four Years Ago.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

Detroit Abendpost, a Leading German Paper, on the Contrast.

WHY THE COUNTRY IS SO QUIET

Apostle From the West, Preaching the Free Silver Doctrine, Can Find No Enthusiastic Following Outside of the Minority Which Supported Him Four Years Ago.

The Detroit Abendpost, a German daily paper, published in Detroit, which is Independent-Republican in politics, thus discusses the political situation, under the caption, "Why Is Our Country So Quiet?"

A comparison of the national campaign during the month of August, 1900, with the conditions prevalent during August, 1896, immediately brings to one's attention one great difference. At that time all was excitement; and even as early as the harvest month political speeches were held everywhere, speakers traveled about, and wherever one showed himself, no matter what his abilities were, he was immediately surrounded by a crowd of attentive listeners, eager to learn more and more about the new mystery. There was great excitement in the whole north of the United States.

The country was passing through a great financial, commercial and industrial crisis. Hundreds of thousands of strong men, willing to work and ready to work, could not find employment, for factories were closed down, business was at a standstill, and even railroads had curtailed their operations, as the number of passengers and the volume of freight were decreasing from month to month. Those were bad days for the rich United States. We had just had four years of Democratic administration.

And in those sad days there came from the far west an apostle, the man of the "cross of gold and the crown of thorns," the man from Nebraska, the great orator, who, on account of his forcible oratorical ability, secured the presidential nomination and preached free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, declaring that scarcity of the circulating medium was alone to blame for the hard times and distress. As soon as this scarcity would be removed, the conditions in this country would improve, happiness and prosperity would again come to our suffering country, which was brought to the brink of the abyss by that financial system which gives every dollar its full value, and makes it equally valuable in every part of the world, and that our country would go to perdition unless that system were changed and free silver substituted.

Hundreds of thousands, yea, even millions, applauded. The new doctrine found many believers among the suffering laboring men and the hard-pressed farmers, and wherever the apostle of the new doctrine appeared, great ovations met him. His speaking tour through the whole country was like a grand triumphant march, and an almost furious excitement possessed the people, who saw their salvation in the new doctrine.

However, this doctrine, which it was sought to clothe in an old garment by calling it the "dollar of our fathers," did not wait long for opposition. The danger which a less valuable circulating medium would prove to our country, especially also in view of our foreign trade, amounting to almost $2,000,000,000, was only too clear to every sensible man; and on the part of the Republicans, and also of those Democrats who had left their party on account of the new doctrine, and now styled themselves "Gold Democrats," a bitter war was declared against the free silver heresy; and as early as August, especially in the north, and at all times until the eve of election, the battle waged equally fast and furious, and not even the shrewdest politician could foretell the result; but this finally proved a glorious victory for common sense.

The uncertainty at the time prevalent, the sad condition of our country, the promises of better conditions by adopting the new doctrine and following the wonderful eloquence of the apostle, produced that great excitement four years ago, of which now nothing is noticeable. Everything is now quiet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Nowhere a trace of excitement, in spite of the exertions of a part of the press to cause such by publishing inflammatory articles and inciting the public in a despicable manner.

The people seem to take no interest in the campaign; they even seem averse to doing so. There is neither desire nor time to talk politics. There has been plenty of work during the past three years, and of the serious wounds which the terrible times of panic caused, we now see only the scars. There is now plenty of work.

THE PEOPLE DO NOT WANT A CHANGE; they desire no new experiments like the one in 1892, for which they suffered so frightfully. The people say: "Let well enough alone," and will, accordingly, at the proper time. On that account everything is so quiet, so peaceful, in our country. The same question which four years ago caused such great excitement is again before the public, and the decision will be the same.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

W. S. Kerr of Mansfield Tells Why Party Should Win.

ONLY QUESTION TO BE DECIDED

Is Whether the People Know a Good Thing When They See It—Fulfillment of Republican Pledges Should Induce the People to Continue Party in Power.

Four years ago, when the people were leaving town to forestall disorder and violence at the polls, the Republican party achieved a signal victory, because a large majority recognized the fact that above through Republican legislation and the methods inspired by Republican administration, could the country be lifted from the financial pit into which it had been thrown by four years of Democratic rule.

The judgment of this majority has been vindicated by three years of the most exuberant prosperity under Republican laws.

The only conceivable issue in which the same majority knows a good thing when they see it. If they do, McKinley will be elected. If they have

HON. WINFIELD S. KERR.

forgotten the calamities which were thick upon us during the last administration of Cleveland, and are stone blind to the splendid prosperity all around us now, there may be danger, but all signs indicate that the majority is endowed with a sound memory and good sight.

Men who were afraid of the Democratic party and of its new doctrines in 1896, should be more fearful now; the stake is greater. In 1896 hope was about all that was left, but today all of the vast business and industrial and agricultural interests of the country, in a condition at once safe and prosperous, depend upon the continuance of the Republican party in power.

Some men busy with great business, will say: "I have no time for politics." These things will go right along anyhow and the mere absence of persons will not stop the great tide of progress."

It did it in 1892, and it may do so in 1900. Already the hesitation as to the result has hurt business. The Democratic party can not be trusted to help the country, in its hour of need and distress, but to keep its silver program, one hears in circles like these: "It has no statesmanship of the right kind. It has always been wrong about the finances and the tariff."

In 1857 the Democratic party said that the evil was high prices caused by a protective tariff. They enacted the Wilson bill and prices came down.

In 1896 they said the great evil is low prices caused by the gold standard, and the sole remedy is free silver at 16 to 1. Upon the evidence of this campaign of 1900, the leaders of the Democratic party stultify their predictions as statesmen and say that they assured the people that times could get no better without the free coinage of silver. Against that confession we asserted that the whole trouble was the lack of employment at remunerative wages, and that the remedy was the enactment of a protective tariff that would give the American producer protection and opportunity.

We got in and had our way; we enacted a protective tariff, adhered to the gold standard and rejected free silver.

The result has verified every prediction we made, and under our policies the country has grown and prospered until it is marvel of the world.

This year the Democratic party appears with the confession that the tariff is all right—that the gold standard is not sufficiently dangerous to be quite discussion—that the country is all right—but, they say, that we are in danger of becoming an imperial power. And so we are. If the Republican party remains in power another decade, this nation will be the mightiest nation of the earth. Without war or bloodshed, without forming political connections with foreign nations or encroachment upon their right or domain, we will wield a power that will make us masters of the world—an imperial nation. The nations will want our products, and through the peaceful channels of trade and commerce we will conquer.

W. S. KERR.

Mansfield, O.

Apathy alone can defeat McKinley.

FULL OF FEELING

Were Addresses of Comrades Thursday Afternoon at Reunion of the Fourth Ohio.

THE DEATH ROLL IS REPORTED

Comrades Will Meet Next Year at Columbus, During the Week of State Fair—Chaplain D. G. Strong of Toledo Makes a Very Interesting Address.

Comrades of the old Fourth Ohio were in Mansfield Thursday, having their thirty-fourth annual reunion. There was a gratifying attendance and the time which the Mansion Hotel parlors of the organization were put with the enthusiasm to show their comrades a good time and a very enjoyable meeting was the result.

The forenoon was devoted to the reception of guests, which was wholly informal, but commendably cordial, and the mingling of comrades was marked by very evident pleasure. There was no line of regimentality but those forged in the army camp and on the battlefield, and recollections of the days of '61 to '65 were dear.

The Fourth had a remarkable history. It was organized April 25, 1861, for three months' service. Major Rice, Lieutenant Knox and Hardin recruited each Cleveland companies and Wayne and Stark counties one each. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Jennings, on the lake shore, three miles east of Cleveland, on the 29th and the men of the Fourth re-enlisted and were mustered in for the long service on June 5, 1861.

The regiment saw the full share of service. It marched 1,000 miles, was transported 2,278 miles, and saw the front in nine of war. At Rich Mountain it lost five killed and fourteen wounded, participated in the movement on Chancellorsville, fought at Gettysburg, helped to quell the draft riots in New York City and closed the campaign of 1863 in pursuit of the army of Lee in Virginia. In 1864 the regiment lost several men in the Hayden Raid and then on joined Grant in his Petersburg campaign.

The Reunion.

Immediately after dinner Thursday the members of the Fourth Ohio Veteran Infantry reported to the Hotel Marion parlors and proceeded to organize the business of their annual session. Colonel J. M. Crawford, as the presiding officer of the meeting, called to order, with Harvey Wilson as secretary and J. F. Moore as assistant secretary.

The minutes of various reunions were received and several resolutions were adopted. Following that the list of names was revised so that in the future none of the comrades will receive notification of approaching reunions, and as a result it is hoped there will be a greatly increased attendance.

A vote of condolence to Governor Nash, as it was termed, followed the business meeting and the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to short addresses tendering reminiscences to an impromptu program.

Chaplain D. G. Strong, pastor of a Methodist church in Toledo, was the first to respond to the general invitation for remarks. The Rev. Mr. Strong began by saying that while acceptable a position during active service, to which he was relected to the last whenever there was fighting to be done, he had shared in common with his comrades the hardships of a soldier's life and knew what it was in every detail. The speaker stated that he entertained the highest veneration, the most profound respect and love for the old soldiers and especially for the boys of the Fourth, with whom he was associated as their chaplain. The gentleman had only enjoyed the opportunity of meeting with the Boys of the Fourth at their reunions twice since they were mustered out of the service, and noted with sorrow the high rate of mortality in the ranks during the past year. In speaking of the comrades passing away he said he loved that death was but a promotion to some higher, and expressing the belief that it is the world to come all enjoy their love and dislikes with them, he termed death but a circumstance of being a change that he might greet no differences in the interests contained in earthly matters and affairs. Rev. Strong asserted a strong belief that the fellowship of the next world will have its limits, at least, on this. He said he thought it not at all unlikely that deceased comrades were present and among the many joyous in the enjoyments of the day at the Hotel, but, of course, clothed in a being of which mortal eyes have no knowledge and no understanding.

The gentleman reviewed reminiscences he had in the old Fourth during the war and said he was proud to acknowledge that he had been identified with such a valiant organization of true soldiers. He closed with an expression of good will and a hope that a blessing would follow every member of the regiment through life.

Comrade Ingersoll of Toledo was the next speaker. The gentleman had been afflicted with a wrenched constitution for the past year and said that his greatest wish was that he could assemble at least once again with his old comrades in reunion. He prayed that he may find an agency of preparation for the hour of no fraternity like that of the old soldier, a brotherhood wherein the plane of friendship was forged amid the most awful scenes of strife, carnage and destruction.

Comrade Longworth voiced the sentiments expressed by the chaplain and spoke feelingly of those who had answered their last roll call and been mustered out. In closing he paid a glowing tribute to the memory of that valiant soldier of the salon, Captain John B. Pritchard.

Comrades W. R. Robson and C. W. Mathers followed with brief remarks, and Captain Buckingham gave an account of the losses of the army of the Potomac in its march from the Rappahannock river to the James, 55,000 men, and stated that when the day for mustering out the Fourth arrived but forty-two men out of 1000 which organized the service three years before were able to go home.

Comrades Moses and Harvey Wilson closed the program of addresses with short descriptions of trips taken among the scenes over which the fourth, as a part of the army of the Potomac, fought its way.

After an half hour of social intermingling, the meeting was adjourned until the week of the state fair next year, when a reunion will be held in Columbus.

The following is a list of those in attendance:

W. J. Bell, Co. H, LaRue; H. Hasbrouck, Co. B, LaRue; W. H. Bonham, Co. D, LaRue; W. A. Berry, Co. C, Green Camp; George H. Moy, Co. H, Marion; E. Cassidy, Co. B, Ndes; A. H. Taylor, Co. A, Broadway; C. F. Rice, Co. D, Ada; W. H. Morrow, Co. C, Ada; L. G. Strong, chaplain, Toledo; S. F. Fillmer, Co. K, Marseilles; D. Grimes, Co. G, Ada; W. N. Robinson, Co. K, Marion; M. A. B. Longworth, Co. G, Bucyrus; Thomas Key, Co. K, Marion; C. A. Stockton, Co. D, Fairbury; J. L. Brakelman, Co. D, Fairbury; J. H. Martin, Co. C, Green Camp; P. L. Courter, Co. I, Delaware; J. Stout, Co. K, Marion; W. Herring, Co. I, Marion; Silas Boyer, Co. K, Mt. Gilead; Jacob Kruck, Co. C, Delaware; A. H. Perry, Co. C, Columbus; P. S. Layton, Co. D, Marion; J. M. Crawford, Co. C., Delaware; W. H. Warwick, Co. K, Adelaide; S. E. Hain, Co. K, Marion; W. H. Poberts, Co. C., Cincinnati; H. H. Grey, Co. B, Rammers, O.; James Scott, Co. I, Bower, O.; Harvey Wilson, Co. H, Marion; R. D. McCarter, Co. C, Columbus; J. F. Moore, Co. C, Rochville, Ind., John Beaver, Co. K, Marion, David Vestal, Co. H, Marion; F. R. Salter, Co. K, Marion; C. W. McClure, Co. K, Wooster; J. B. Fisher, Co. K, Marion; C. Cope, Co. H, Salemonsburg, Ind.; William B. Hatch, Co. G, Kenton; Robert E. Reiter, Co. A, Chase, Mich.; A. White, Co. K, Mt. Vernon; J. M. Hamit, Co. K, Ludlow, Ill.; Isaac Clark, Stanleytown, O.; Charles Grimes, Co. G, Kenton; Jacob Isaacs, Co. G, Kenton; Jacob Sherman, Co. G, Kenton; D. B. Miser, Co. A, Indianapolis, Ind.; Swartland, Co. H, Ashley.

The deaths reported as having occurred during the past year were Isaac Thomas, Co. C; Captain Uriah Trembour, Co. B; John B. Steele, Co. F; Captain John R. Pritchard, Co. B; William Kelsey, Co. B; Peter Crist, Co. K.

NEAR FORTY YEARS HAVE GONE NOW PAST.

By Dr. D. F. Brock, of Martinsville, Mo.

Near forty years, comrades, have come on past,
Since Sumpter's warning rankings rose
Around the white world to look at last,
And you and I wear old glory shall forever wear.

Near forty years have come, now past,
Since you and I said boys in gray
Face to face that field at last
And taught us how to watch and pray.

Near forty years ago this day, my leader,
We were plodding in the valley
Of the Appomattox, where pretty maids
Greeted Yankee's as natives were to rally.

Near forty years since Gettysburg's dedication
came of ages—
Where four thousand blue and gray lay
dead and wounded
In color heretofore unsurpassed on history's
pages—
Dead heroes of the blue and gray—laps for
them have sounded.

Near forty years it took the nation
To dry its tears and clasp the hands
Of friend and foe and dear relations,
And remove hatred from the north and
southlands.

One flag for the veterans of the blue and
gray,
One land for sons of the gray and blue,
One heart for all to watch and pray,
One nation ever, forever for me and you.

MARRIED.

Lewis Redmon and Miss Naoma Farnthouse Are Wedded.

Mr. Lewis Redmon and Miss Naoma Farnthouse were married Monday noon at the home of the bride's parents on Silver street, Rev. J. T. Lewis officiating.

The groom is well known young farmer and the bride an estimable young lady of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Farnthouse went at once to his farm, where they will reside.

His Horse Recovered.

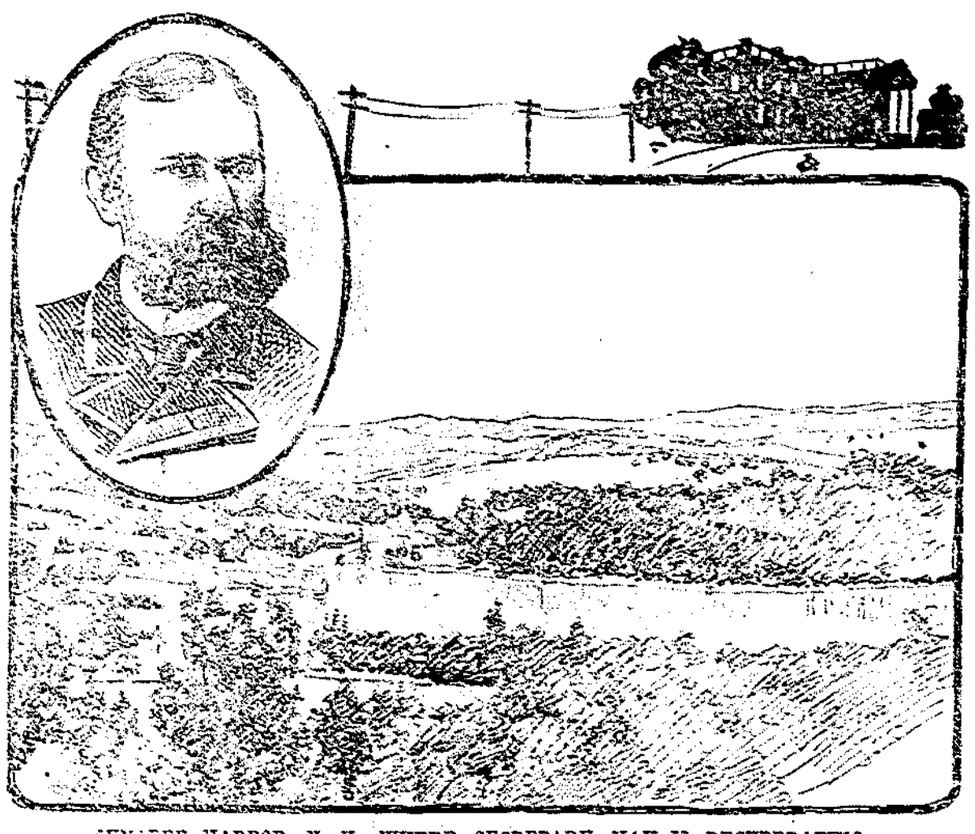
Orra Danner's horse, which came up missing so mysteriously last week, has been recovered. Sunday morning Mr. Danner learned that a horse had been found west of Green Camp. He drove down in that vicinity and found the missing animal.

The animal had been found wandering about the road by a farmer, who turned it loose in a pasture until the owner could be found. When found the animal showed unmistakable signs of hard usage. It had been either ridden or driven to that neighborhood and then turned loose.

Cases of this kind have happened pretty frequently here of late. No less than four horses within the past month have been taken from this city and neighborhood, have been used until the person who took them became tired of the animals or had no further use for them, and then turned them in the road.

A horse stolen from Cardington was left standing in the road south of the city; another one which had been stolen at Delaware was left in the road just south of the cemetery. Charles Smeltzer's horse was driven six miles into the country and then turned loose.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grimes, four miles east of Marion, Saturday.



SUNAPEE HARBOR, N. H., WHERE SECRETARY HAY IS RECUPERATING.

Secretary of State John Hay is resting at his summer cottage on the shores of beautiful Sunapee lake, in New Hampshire. This view of the harbor is one which he sees from his front veranda.

WM. E. ENGLISH

Denounces Bryan and His Cry of Imperialism.

INDIANA DEMOCRAT TALKS.

Pours Hot Shot Into Popocracy and Its Leader.

BRYAN THE ONLY IMPERIALIST.

Captain English Regards the Democracy as Too Cowardly to Stand For the Right, and Therefore He Leaves It Forever—Patriotic Attitude of Louisiana's Distinguished Son, of Straight Democratic Lineage.

"Timid, unwise and unpatriotic, hurtful to their present client and dangerous to the future welfare and prosperity of the country."

That's the way one striking Democrat refers to the Democratic platform of 1900. Until this election day Ex-Governor Wm. English, the Democratic candidate for vice president on the ticket with General Hancock, William H. English has maintained the primary position of Wilson in English among the Democrats of Congress, has represented them in congress from the Indianapolis district, and twice in Democratic national conventions. Now he declares that when the party I belong to has the audacity to make a stand for the right, I leave it, and leave it for good."

He further says that he does this "wanting no office of any description, seeking no employment of any kind, with no personal ax to grind of any character, and personally independent of political rewards or punishments." He acknowledges the general principle of majority rule in party matters, but says that "when the honor of the country is at stake, its credit attacked, its judiciary dishonored, the supremacy of its laws menaced, the glory of its flag assailed, and, in the open advocacy of the principles of anarchy, the existence of the republic endangered, party fealty must give way to public weal, and the party that carries itself against that which is patriotically honest, honorable and true, must be opposed, be the consequences to the individual be what they may."

He further says: "Upon these great questions, in consideration of which neither compromise nor expediency can legitimately hold a place and upon which to be wrong is to be wholly wrong, I take my position individually for the right as it is given me to see the right, and as a free and unintimidated voter with no personal interests to be affected except such as affect every other good and loyal citizen. The demagogue's well-worn cry of 'trust' or 'monopolist' has no terrors for me, as I am in no way engaged in the business of money lending, hold no mortgages for money loaned, and own no stock whatsoever in any bank, insurance company, railroad, trust, monopoly, corporation, or combination."

He further puts upon Bryan the mark of being the first and only known example of the real American "imperialist" in the full exercise of his dictatorial powers." He refers in this to the unsafe financial policy which the autocrat of Lincoln, Neb., made the paramount issue of the campaign by forcing its adoption on the Kansas City convention over the protests of the majority of the delegates themselves, and by refusing, as is affirmed, to be a candidate unless it was incorporated in the platform."

Mr. English was a captain in the war with Spain, and served at San Juan and Santiago, and declares that he has no sympathy with those same gentlemen, who, when the war has ended triumphantly to the American arms, are equally anxious now to deprive the nation of the fruits of that war, attained through the sufferings and sacrifices of its soldiers, and persistently devote themselves to giving every possible aid and encouragement to those who are in arming and active rebellion against the United States government, its flag, and its authority."

Captain English argues strongly for expansion and says that the territory acquired from Spain must be held. He says "the 'paramount issue' in this campaign that overshadows and overwhelms all others is William Jennings Bryan himself, who, of his own volition, now, as in 1896, stands before the safe, conservative, order-loving, law-abiding citizens of the republic as the appointed and selected representative of all that they must fear in our beloved political system and all that is dangerous, menacing, and threatening to law, order, and good government.

"Give the choice between McKinley and Roosevelt upon the one hand, and Bryan and Stevenson, on the unpatriotic Kansas City and Chicago platforms, upon the other, I shall, without hesitation, record my vote on election day for that patriotic defender of the national honor, faithful guardian of the public credit, and gallant soldier of the civil war, William McKinley, whom four years of trial has proven to be a sagacious leader, upright chief magistrate, and true-hearted American, and that statesman in peace and hero in war, Theodore Roosevelt, whose name and fame is dear to the heart of every comrade of the San-tiago campaign, every soldier of the Spanish-American war, and every citizen of the United States who venerates honest, courageous, uncorruptible American manhood."

COLORED EMPLOYES.

Many of the Race In Governmental Employ.

SALARIES OVER $6,000,000 A YEAR

What the Present Republican Administration Is Doing For the Race Whose People Dare Not Vote In the South. Facts and Figures.

An official of the treasury department has prepared statistics which show that the tremendous sum of $6,000,000 has been paid in the form of salaries to colored people by the Federal government in one year. This doubtless will surprise most of those who read this, but it indicates what the present administration has been doing while the Democratic party has been disfranchising the negro in the south.

Many extremely desirable places are filled by colored men under the present administration. J. W. Lyon, as register of the treasury, and H. P. Cheatham, as recorder of deeds, get salaries of $4,000. In the consular service one colored man gets $5,000 annually, another $4,000, two $2,500, three $2,000, and several others receive a smaller compensation. Former State Senator John P. Green, of Cleveland, is enjoying a salary of $2,500 a year as chief of the stamp division of the postoffice department.

There are 50 other colored employes in the postoffice department whose salaries aggregate $31,530, and in the secretary's office of the department of the interior 28 get $19,400.

In the land office 58 colored men get $31,214, and in the pension office 96 get over $90,000. In the printing office $107,737.50 is annually paid to colored men, and under the government of the District of Columbia they get $65,260. In the treasury department $250,000 goes in salaries to colored men. In the war department, $25,000; state department, $36,000.

In the war with Spain the pay rolls showed that $4,751,072 was paid to colored men in the army, and in the war in the Philippines the amount paid them annually is $457,200. In the Spanish war 266 colored men held commissions in the army and received an average salary of $1,600 each. In the war in the Philippines 72 colored men are commissioned officers and receive salaries of from $1,400 to $1,800 per annum. In the war with Spain there were 14,754 enlisted colored men, and in the Philippine war there are now 2,499 colored privates. Two colored men hold appointments as assistant surgeons in the Philippines, and four colored men have been promoted from the ranks to be lieutenants in the army.

NO DEED NEEDED.

Unbroken Democratic Precedent Opposed by Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan said recently: "If a Republican says 'Imperialism' is good, you ask him why it is; if he says that the Filipinos belong to us, ask him how we got them; demand of him an abstract of title to the Filipinos, and he can not show even a quitclaim deed from anybody whoever who had authority to give it."

Let Mr. Bryan ask the same questions about our purchase of Florida from Spain, of Louisiana from France, of Arizona and California from Mexico. Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson and James K. Polk ought to be good enough Democrats, even yet, to have their presidential acts stand approved by the present Democratic party, and they acquired Frenchmen, Spaniards, Mexicans and Indians, along with the lands, in the very way that the Filipinos have been included with the islands, and not otherwise. What was good enough for the extension of slavery under the old Democracy, certainly ought to be good enough for the extension of freedom in these days.

American Steel For England.

From Philadelphia a ship has just sailed for England, with steel billets, sent to English manufacturers for making the plates, and also with structural steel and beams to be used in building factories in Manchester and other English cities, and all of it made in Pittsburg. This ship has a year's orders ahead for this line of business. Upon the delivery of the present cargo the English manufacturers will for the first time use American steel in making the plates. Never did the like occur until McKinley came in.

In two years the United States has forged to the front among all the powers of the world. Are not Americans proud of their country's position? Does any man want to vote to reverse it?

Cleveland's free trade panic is bad enough, but Bryan's silver smash would be vastly worse.

Bryan as president can start a silver smash the first day by a mere order, and is publicly pledged to do it. Who will risk it?

If you don't want Democratic times again, work against their coming back with Bryan.

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THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM IN CHINA

One of the most difficult problems presented for solution to the commanders of the allied armies which have now reached Peking was that of transportation. The armies of invasion landed on the coast, and, after the reduction of the Taku forts, were hurled on Peking. They intrenched and made successful sorties, and they attacked and finally captured Tien-tsin, which they held as a military base from which to press further operations; but it was a long while before the final advance was made toward Peking.

The reason for this delay lay in the fact that animal traction cannot compete with steam, and the rude wheeled vehicles and buffalo carts, with their clumsy and solid wooden wheels, will eventually have to go. The Chinaman may be the last one to be convinced of this, but they were a long while bringing themselves to even entertain the notion of a railroad running over the sacred soil of China.

It was not so much because they had a dislike to the railroad, as the apparent disturbance it would create in the disarrangement of the "feng-shui." They identified the steam engine with the ancient red dragon of history, and it was necessary for establishing an impregnable base of supplies, one from which rations for the soldiers, fodder for horses and mules, ammunition for arms of every size from rifles to fieldpieces and all the vast paraphernalia of an army which could not depend upon the country, might be obtained when needed. This was particularly essential in a country like China, with its swarming millions, which might be either friendly or hostile. These people are almost wholly without patriotism and are as ready to sell supplies, such as they can furnish, to foe as to friend, as was proved during the war between China and Japan. But these casual contributions are unreliable and not to be taken into account in an invasion of the country.

To counteract the wiles and stratagems of the million massed population, as well as of the armed battalions of the Chinese forces, their foe must be on guard at every point and equipped in every particular. Disregarding the possibilities of the invaded province for sustentation and of the people for assistance in transportation, the foreign army must take with it every ton of provisions needed for an advance into the interior.

As to the thing of which civilized countries have complained most—the splendid isolation of China's capital—doubtless the Chinese themselves have been cause for congratulation in this very fact. Had it been more accessible, they reason, the primary advantages of war, instead of remaining with them, would have rested with their enemies, for isolation has been their watchword and their safeguard.

Out of the exigencies of this recent march upon Peking will spring the force necessary for China's rehabilitation, for the difficulties attendant upon the transportation of men and supplies in that land of day before yesterday will accentuate the fact that in the matter of transit facilities she is far behind the age.

A country's status is fairly indicated by the condition of its roads and its facilities for traffic. "There are said to be 20,000 miles of roads in China," says Lord Charles Beresford, "nearly all of which were made in the reign of a former emperor. I visited Peking about 20 years ago. On my return, in 1898, I found it unchanged, except that it was 20 times dirtier, the smells 20 times more insufferable and the roads 20 years the worse for wear."

There is probably no country on earth with a claim to civilization that has such imperfect methods of transportation as China. They are primitive, even archaic, and the people pursue the same means of getting about as they did thousands of years ago. There is, however, plenty of raw material, if the quartermasters can lick it into shape. In the first place, the plains of Mongolia adjacent to the northern boundary of China are the home of sturdy breeds of horses which supply the whole empire, and as for mules, there are no larger, stronger beasts to be found anywhere than those of Manchuria, while the province of Pe-chi-li fairly swarms with them.

If horses, mules and donkeys fail, there are the great shaggy camels of central Asia which at certain seasons of the year come to Tien-tsin in caravans, bearing enormous loads of wool, hides and fur, which are exchanged for great baskets of "brick tea" for Russian and Siberian consumption. These camels are hardy and strong, more inured to cold than to heat, and, traveling mainly at night, the long caravans swing past Peking's walls and over the plains that are sometimes dusty and hot, at others knee deep in water and mud. It matters not to the camels whether they are used in carrying salt and coal or powder and light field guns; they are probably available for whatever use may be desired of them. As beasts of burden they are unequaled, being docile and enduring and capable of carrying heavy loads. Such of them as are trained may be harnessed to sledges, as in the northern districts. Their feet are large and spongy, and thus are enabled to make their way over the muddy flats like those between Tien-tsin and Peking with great facility.

The Chinese are expert muleteers and with a mule hitched in front of another behind, into which the traveler crawls at the risk of his life, and, after enduring unutterable mental tortures for fear the animals will fall or run away with him en route, emerges at the end more dead than alive.

But this mode of conveyance, precarious as it is, by some travelers is considered preferable to the ordinary Chinese cart, which is a harmless appearing vehicle on two wheels, but with possibilities for torment beyond the conception of people who have never visited China. "The real mule cart of China," writes one who has tried it often, "jolts one over coal Chinese roads, the huge, nail studded wheels, an axles the size of kegs, thumping on unseen stones in the deep ruts worn by all preceding carts, the carter and his walking partner, the mule, alike tenacious of custom, plodding in others' ruts and footsteps, and never once turning to new ground."

It was in such a rude cart as this that our first minister to China and the first foreign envoy who ever entered Peking after diplomatic relations were established (Mr. J. E. Ward) was obliged to travel all the way from the coast to the Chinese capital. This was 40 years ago, but the memory of that journey lingers with him yet as one of the most vivid recollections that this venerable gentleman retains of his strange experience.

When the allied army of 1859 made its memorable march to Peking, conditions were different from what they are now. Transportation was none the less difficult, but there were available at that time such means as at present would be unattainable. That little war of 1859-60 was a mere incident of a diplomatic misunderstanding and did not concern the people at all; consequently when the allies needed assistance they were helped by swarms of coolies, who "toted" their supplies. The Pei-Ho river was open, also, as far as it was navigable, while it has since been obstructed.

The late uprising, on the contrary, was, if anything, a manifestation of unrest among the masses, of the very people who might be looked to for assistance in conveying material to the desired destination and for incidental supplies. They have not only held aloof, but they have been decidedly hostile, and these facts operated against the rapid advance of the allies of '59.

In this connection it may be well to note what the late John Russell Young wrote when he was in China with General Grant: "China moves as the glacier. You may defeat her today, you may defeat her tomorrow, you may bombard her Taku forts; you may even land an army and, marching over the low, alluvial, fertile lands of Chi-li, spring upon Peking. What then? You have no more gained the country than by the capture of Boston you would gain the United States. It is like macerating the waves—you may cut and slash and stab; the billows will swirl up and roll. It is war upon an impalpable enemy, as if assailing the air of the clouds!"

If the coolies had been available in the present campaign, the allies would have stuck to their ancient methods of transportation, notwithstanding the example of modern conveyances. The Chinaman's favorite vehicle for freight, where the roads will permit of its use, is the wheelbarrow. It is a large and cumbersome affair ordinarily, but capable of bearing up under at least a ton. Managed by two coolies, these big barrows are pushed along through rather than over ruts that seem almost impassable. There is no iron in the barrow except the tires of the wheels, as they are tied together with thongs and pinned in place with wooden pegs; but they are said to be so durable that they will survive decades of the hardest kind of treatment. Where the roads are smooth and the winds favorable the Chinese use sails as motive power for their barrows and steer them by the shafts, merely keeping their balance and guiding them along. Most of these barrows, particularly those used for passenger traffic, are made with but one wheel, in the center of the framework, which is so adjusted that the weight of a load will fall directly upon the axle. Eight or ten passengers can be carried on one of them pushed by a single man, and they sit as in the Irish jaunting car, ranged along the side, and progress sideways, after the manner of a crab. The barrowmen do not mind what sort of load they carry, and mix up passengers and freight indiscriminately, though generally arranging the live stock on one side and the luggage on the other.

One of the funniest sights in south China is a coolie coming in from the country with a large black pig tied on one side, the frame and the owner of the porker complacently smoking on the other, while the human propeller is puffing and grunting under the weight of his load.

One of the prettiest sights, by the way, is that of a barrowload of Chinese working girls propelled in the same manner—a double row of moon faced maidens, with a baby thrown in here and there as a makeweight. Even the mandarins and ladies of high degree avail themselves of this mode of conveyance in China, and it should not be derogatory to the dignity of army officers to take a lift occasionally in the wheelbarrows.

The high caste people of China, however, ordinarily confine their perambulations to the palanquin or sedan chair, also borne by coolies or stalwart servants, and even long journeys are undertaken in them. These are the most comfortable, as well as the most aristocratic conveyances, and where men are as plentiful as flies in a candy shop and are willing and even anxious to work, it would seem like flying in the face of Providence to neglect this obvious material now running to waste.

But, while men are abundant and cheap in China, it does not always happen that palanquins or sedan chairs are equally available. In fact, it is related, as "one on the foreign ministers," that when they make their annual visit to the emperor the demand for these chairs exceeds the supply, and those used for the carrying of brides to wedlock are pressed into service. As this sort has an inscription on it to the effect that within is a beautiful "golden lily" being transported to her husband, the gamins in the capital make sport of the dignified legationers and chaff them unmercifully, asking when they are to be married, if they will be dutiful wives, etc.

Accustomed as they were to being carried about in palanquins and other perfectly safe modes of conveyance, it is not strange that the advent of the railroad and iron horse in China was viewed by the mandarins with distrust. The opposition of the coolies was perhaps justifiable on account of the ensuing competition and lowering of rates, thus taking the bread from their mouths, as it were. It is well known that the first uprising, for they went about quite recklessly, heedless of the natives' customs or prejudices, and especially inconsiderate in the matter of their grandfathers' graves.

Having had their superstitions excited and their susceptibilities aroused by the actions of the advance engineers, the people protested so energetically against the building of a railroad that orders were issued by the viceroy forbidding its construction. It was only by stealth that it was really built, the engineer in chief first projecting a tramway from the Peiho to the coal fields, then laying heavy rails, and finally putting together an engine, which was running over the road before the authorities saw what was being done. Then the advantages of the road were so manifest that even Chinese non-progressionists were obliged to admit its utility, but insisted upon government control.

The viceroys and mandarins insisted on exercising supervision over all railways in China, though they were appeased somewhat by the well known fact that long before the westerner Chinese took to them from the first, after they found they could travel cheaply and with comfort in the transport of their productions.

Still there are many obstacles to the successful prosecution of railway lines in China. Aside from the graves there are numerous obstacles to be overcome, not the least of which is the reluctance of the Yang tse Kiang railroad to grant the right of way through the province of Kiang Su, which is the great wall which stood in the way of the road reaching Nankin from Kiang Si and beyond. Should the line into Manchuria if ever built, join a line already open to the sea it will relieve the trans Siberian railroad of much of the pressure now brought to bear upon it, and will be a great boon to the Russian people.

The history of railroading in China illustrates the saying that John Chinaman does everything by contraries. The very first road to be built was a short line between Shanghai and the port of Woosung, a distance of about a dozen miles, and it had a very large business until the natives began to see it was benefiting the foreign trade and complained to the high officials. These latter had the line purchased from the foreigners at a handsome profit, and then had it torn up and shipped to the Formosan coast, where they hoped the Europeans would run the road and thereby get into trouble with the natives. But the Formosans simply dropped the locomotive into the river and pitched the cars in after it.

"In the south of China," once wrote a prominent American who was about to go to Peking, "the people grow rich through trade with the foreign devils, and they have learned the knowledge which sometimes enters their heads in the north likewise has been gained."

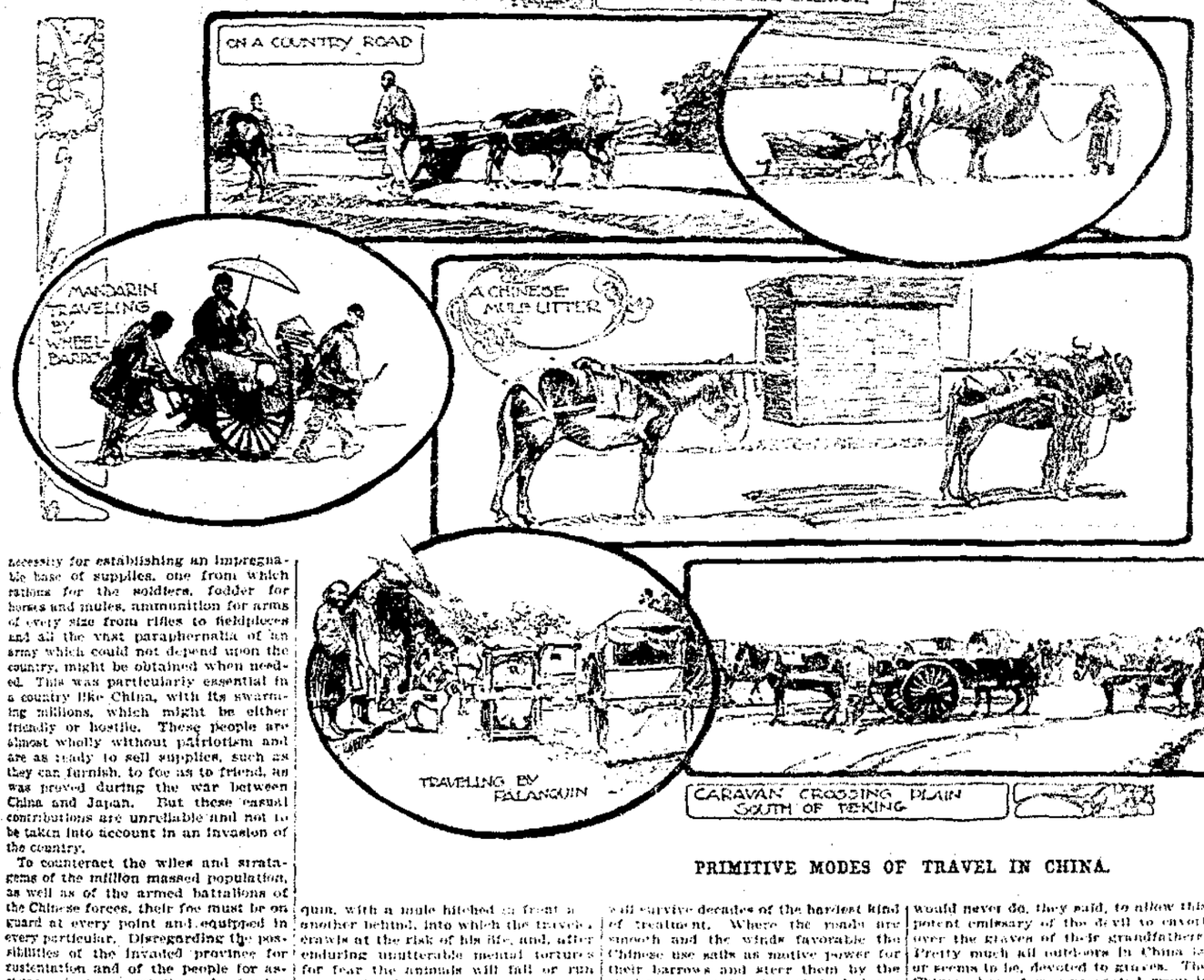
Yet it was in the north, in the province containing Taku, Tien-tsin and Peking, that the first railroad was brought to completion and put in successful operation. The greatest check was delivered by the Chinese after the allied attack on the Taku forts, when it was not available for transportation in the advance against the capital. Perhaps the railways and mining engineers, who wandered over the country so freely in making their surveys for routes and prospecting, were as instrumental as the missionaries in causing the uprising.

Then another difficulty arose. It did not take long for the westernized Chinese to discover that those who were accidentally killed by the engine were paid for by the railroad company, also in cash, and this basis of payment was raised from paternity to affluence by the mere taking off of some worthless coolie. This was done for a given period, the insurance was fixed by the governor, and any coolie who found the favor of being run over by the locomotive at any time during the period was sure to be paid for. After the railroad had been built this was the information were disseminated and the interest of miles became intense.

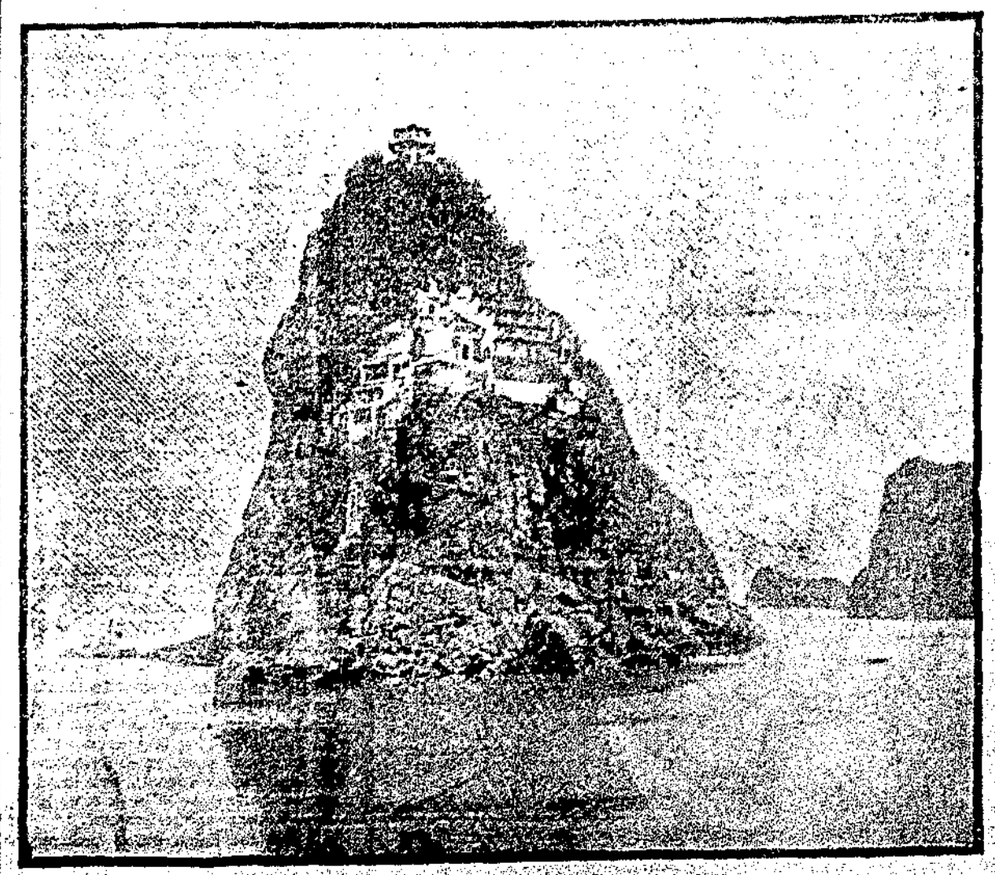
The history of railroading in China illustrates the saying that John Chinaman does everything by contraries. The very first road to be built was a short line between Shanghai and the port of Woosung, a distance of about a dozen miles, and it had a very large business until the natives began to see it was benefiting the foreign trade and complained to the high officials. These latter had the line purchased from the foreigners at a handsome profit, and then had it torn up and shipped to the Formosan coast, where they hoped the Europeans would run the road and thereby get into trouble with the natives. But the Formosans simply dropped the locomotive into the river and pitched the cars in after it.

"In the south of China," once wrote a prominent American who was about to go to Peking, "the people grow rich through trade with the foreign devils, and they have learned the knowledge which sometimes enters their heads in the north likewise has been gained."

Yet it was in the north, in the province containing Taku, Tien-tsin and Peking, that the first railroad was brought to completion and put in successful operation. The greatest check was delivered by the Chinese after the allied attack on the Taku forts, when it was not available for transportation in the advance against the capital. Perhaps the railways and mining engineers, who wandered over the country so freely in making their surveys for routes and prospecting, were as instrumental as the missionaries in causing


A BURIAT CAMEL-SLEDGE
ON A COUNTRY ROAD
MANDARIN TRAVELING BY WHEELBARROW
A CHINESE MULE LITTER
TRAVELING BY PALANQUIN
CARAVAN CROSSING PLAIN SOUTH OF PEKING

PRIMITIVE MODES OF TRAVEL IN CHINA.



LITTLE ORPHAN ISLAND IN THE YANG TSE KIANG.

A TYPHOID VICTIM

Frank Harper Dies of the Fever at His Home in the Norris & Christian Building.

WAS A SUFFERER FOR TWO WEEKS

Mrs. Harper Is Also Critically Ill with Same Disease and Was Not Aware of Her Husband's Death. The Double Illness and Death Is Very Sad. Funeral Arrangements.

Frank Harper died last Friday at 7 o'clock at his home in the Norris & Christian office building on North State street. About two weeks ago Mr. Harper was stricken with typhoid fever, and from the first his condition was considered dangerous. He succumbed last Friday morning, when death came.

The deceased was employed by the Norris & Christian Lime and Stone company and was well and popularly known in the city and county. He was married about twelve years ago to Miss Elizabeth Kramer, who is now lying at the point of death, and did not know of the demise of her husband.

Mr. Harper was about thirty-six years of age and formerly resided south of Columbus. For a number of years he resided in the country near Marion, but of late years has lived in this city. Besides his wife, an adopted daughter is left to mourn his death.

The funeral took place from the house Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock and interment was made in the Marion cemetery.

Does It Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe sore throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup," it not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale by W. H. Foyo.

There will be no preaching at the Epworth M. E. church next Sunday, the A. C. Smith finding it impossible to secure a minister to fill the pulpit during his absence.

CHAMOIS!

We have a very fine line of Chamois, of both the domestic and foreign skins. Also fine Sponges of every grade and size. Here's your chance to buy at

10c to 50c.

THE DUMBLE PHARMACY.

M. L. DUMBLE, 121 N Main St

Phone 10.

Cardington Whiskey.

For pure Cardington Whiskey, go to Hugh Liser, the Distiller, 124 South Main St.

Dr. F. M. Baldwin,

has located in Marion with offices at 216 west Center street. He will answer all professional calls promptly, day or night. Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Phone No. 1351.

PARAFFINE WAX
Don't tie the top of your jelly and preserve jars in the old fashioned way. Seal them by the new, quick, absolutely sure way—by a thin coating of pure, refined Paraffine Wax. Has no taste or odor. Is air tight and acid proof. Easily applied. Useful in a dozen other ways about the home. Full directions with each pound cake. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day

EXPENSIVE FRENCH GALLANTRY.

No wonder they say that wed the French Lad next has been received recently by the widow from prisoners of the officers and their subordinates of attempts at blackmail. Names have been suppressed, and it is rumored large sums expected to prevent the release of well to do from falling upon several prominent government officials. The story runs as follows:

Two years before St. Vincent de Paul's death he presented himself to a well known office. The elder, a heavy featured rather handsome woman, was quite common, her young and unusually attractive companion standing by in modest silence. Mr. A., astonished by her extraordinary demand, hesitated an instant then, with a Frenchman's natural disinclination to refuse a woman any favor, sought a matter of escape in the suggestion that he should at least expect some return for so large a sum. "One process," replied the elder dame, "shall be at your service."

"No," replied the official. "I should prefer a million to one possible kiss from your pretty companion."

The elder woman paused in embarrassment, pocketed the urgent need of money for both charitable enterprises, and finally acceded to the request. "To the soul of the poor!"

Mr. A., startled by this unexpected acquiescence, could think of no further objection. He signed a check for the amount stipulated. Then took out with decided zest to the appointed adventure. A few days later he was surprised by a bailiff about to appear in court as witness against two nuns whose names were quite familiar to him. His surprise increased when, on reaching the courtroom, he found several of his colleagues there, all summoned upon a similar errand.

The culprits, a stout woman of 40 and a handsome lad of 18, were promptly found guilty of the offense.

They had been apprehended for masquerading in female garments, and when searched several checks for large sums bearing the well known signatures of the witnesses were discovered upon their persons.

The lad solved the mystery by nodding roguishly to Mr. A. and suggesting that at another time he would be wiser not to pay for kisses.

The ladies were none other than the two alleged nuns, and the witnesses had all been victimized in a similar fashion.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Recollections.

Men Who Have Served Marion County Congress and in the State Legislature from Earliest History to Present Time.

By a painstaking research in the various channels of information the Star has been able to obtain a complete and undoubtedly accurate list of the names of the men who have represented Marion county in the legislative halls—, in congress, in the state senate and house of representatives. The list dates back to the organization of the county in 1822, since which time the various districts have at divers times been changed, but the names of actual representatives are given whether living in Marion county or not.

*****

Twenty-five men have in all history represented Marion county in the national house of representatives. The first was William Wilson, who served six years, from 1822 to 1828. Then came William Stanberry, Jeremiah McLene, Samson Mason, Joseph R. Lewis, James Brinkerhoff and John K. Miller. This brings us down to 1851, when George H. Busby, the first and last congressman from Marion, was elected. He served until 1853, and was succeeded by Frederick W. Green, Cooper K. Watson, Lawrence W. Hall and John Carey, bringing us up to the beginning of the war. Our war congressmen were Warren P. Noble, James R. Hubbell and Cornelius S. Hamilton, representing the period between 1861 and 1867.

*****

After the war John Beatty was our congressman until 1873, when he was succeeded by James W. Robinson, Early F. Poppleton, John S. Jones, Ebenezer B. Finley, James S. Robinson, W. C. Cooper, Dodge Hare, [illegible] Stephen R. Harris and finally by the present congressman, James A. Norton, the twenty-fifth.

*****

The ante-war members are believed to be all dead. Of those serving since the war Dodge Hare and General James S. Robinson are known to have long ago passed in their checks. Such men as Uncle Stephen Harris and General E. B. Finley are equally well known to be alive and kicking.

*****

Marion county in her life has been represented by thirty-six state senators. Henry Brown was the first, serving in 1822-3. He was followed in succession by James Hooker, D. M. Bradley, James Hooker again, Charles Carpenter, James W. Crawford, Robert Hopkins, Hezekiah Gorton, Benjamin F. Allen, James H. Godman, Joseph McCutcheon, Thomas W. Powell and James Kane, whose election was at the close of the first half of the present century. William Lawrence was next elected and served until 1852, when he was succeeded by Colonel John J. Williams of Marion. William Lawrence was reelected in 1854 and was succeeded in 1856 by Cornelius Hamilton. C. H. Gatch served up to 1860, when Dr. T. B. Fisher, John Hood and William H. West successively covered the war period. In 1866 P. B. Cole was elected senator and was succeeded by Solomon Kraner, John Bartram, Isaac S. Gardner, M. C. Lawrence, W. W. Beatty, Hylas Sabine and Luther M. Strong.

*****

Now comes names more fresh in the memory. John J. Hane, the late Marion banker, was Strong's successor; he was succeeded by Dr. James Cutler, he by John Bain, he by W. S. Plum, he by George B. Hamilton, he by Harry J. May, he by Warren G. Harding, the present and thirty-sixth senator.

*****

Marion county has had fifty-three representatives to the Ohio legislature since her organization in 1821. The first man to go to the capital in the interest of the people here was one Elias Murray, who served in 1821-2. The second representative was Leonard H. Cowles, who took his seat in 1822 and was down and out in 1824. Then followed Jeremiah Everett, 1824-5; Josiah Hedges, 1825-6; Eber Baker, 1826-7; Samuel M. Lockwood, 1827-8; John Carey, 1828-9; Robert Hopkins, 1829-30; John Wilson, 1830-1; William Brown, 1831-2; John Campbell, 1832-3; Joseph McCutcheon, 1833-4; John Campbell again, 1834-5; James H. Godman, 1835-6; Ozway Curry, 1836-7; John Carey again, 1836-7; Stephen Fowler, 1837-8; John Campbell again, 1838-9; Guy C. Worth, 1839-40; James H. Godman, again, 1839-40; Emery Moore, 1840-1; Josiah Scott, 1840-1; James Griffith, 1841-2; George W. Sharp, 1841-2; Thomas Powell, 1841-2; Isaac E. James, 1842-3; William Smart, 1843-4; John Cater, 1843-4; James B. Shaw, 1844-6; Timothy B. Fisher, 1846-7; Albert McWright, 1847-8; Josiah S. Copeland, 1848-50; Philander B. Cole, 1850-2; Joseph W. Larabee, 1852-4; Ebenezer Peters, 1854-6; John F. Hume, 1856-8; Richard Wilson, 1858-60; John A. Carter, 1860-2; John Bartram, 1862-4; Everett Messenger, 1864-6; John Rosecrans, 1866-8; Peyton Hord, 1868-70; James W. Dewees, 1870-2; Robert Hill, 1872-6; John D. Guthery, 1876-80.

*****

The late John J. Hopkins was elected in 1880 and served two terms—four years. He was succeeded in 1884 by Honorable Boston G. Young, present judge of the common pleas court, who retired in 1889. George Brinton Scofield, member of the legal firm of Scofield, Durfee & Scofield, succeeded [illegible]

*****

[illegible]

*****

[illegible]

*****

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

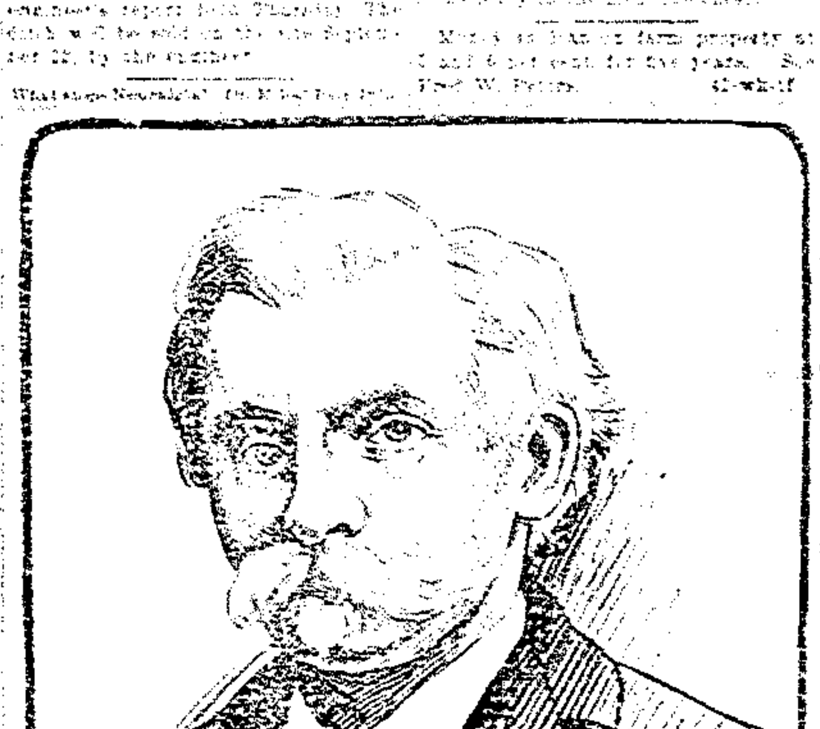
Fine Excursions.

Home-seekers' excursion tickets will be on sale at [illegible] May [illegible] and [illegible] June [illegible] July [illegible] and August [illegible] to points in the West, Northwest and Southwest, [illegible] Colorado Springs [illegible] For full particulars call on Erie agents or address W. S. M[illegible], T. P. A. Erie lines, Huntington, Indiana. [illegible]

Mason Ditch Ordered.

The county commissioners found in favor of the Mason ditch in [illegible] township at the second hearing on the engineer's report held Thursday. The ditch will be sold on the [illegible] September 22, by the engineer.

What are Neuralgia? [illegible]



MAJOR LEO RASSIEUR.

Major Leo Rassieur, the new commander in chief of the Grand Army, is a resident of St. Louis. He is a German-American, having been born in Alsace in 1844. He served four years in the Union army during the civil war. He has been prominent in Grand Army circles, having been commander of the Missouri department and judge advocate general.

NEW EXAMINER.

Wm. F. Maloney Is Appointed To Examine School Teachers.

Wm. F. Maloney of Prospect township, was Saturday appointed county school examiner by Probate Judge N. J. Burke, to take the place of J. N. Peters, whose term expired Friday.

Mr. Peters has made an efficient examiner and given satisfaction. He has been a member of the board several years.

Mr. Maloney graduated from the Prospect high school in [illegible]

COUNTRY STUDENTS

Are Admitted to High School Under Boxwell Law.

The following persons were granted [illegible] Boxwell law, having passed the Boxwell examination in April, given by the county teachers' examiners: [illegible]

THE ALMENDINGERS

Elect Officers of Their Reunion Association Friday.

The members of the Almendinger family met [illegible] at the home of [illegible] and elected officers. [illegible]

MEET HERE NEXT.

[illegible] Families Hold Annual Reunion.

[illegible]

ALLEN BROS.

Of This City Will Prepare Plans for [illegible] New Town Hall.

[illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the [illegible]

Money to loan on farm property at 5 and 6 per cent for five years. See Fred W. Peters. 42-wk-tf

Private Krause.

Incidents of a Marion Soldier's Ten Years' Experience in Regular Army.

[illegible]

that the headquarters were established on the Powder river and a campaign lasting through one of the most severe winters in the history of that country was begun. The days dragged themselves wearily along and the temperature throughout the winter often went down to thirty-four degrees below zero. Small scouting parties were constantly sent out by General Crook. Terry having retired east, leaving the command in Crook's hands, and Indians were killed or captured every day while the troopers suffered more or less fatalities.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the information that Custer had been massacred on the Little Big Horn and the [illegible] as quickly as the trip could be made. [illegible] spread like wildfire through the post and in an hour the command was on the road to Ft. Leavenworth, from which point they [illegible] to Yankton, Dakota. [illegible] At Yankton the regiment [illegible] boats for a trip up the Missouri [illegible] the Yellowstone and as far as [illegible] into the country overrun by the Sioux who, fresh from the defeat of Custer were looking for trouble and gave rich promise of battle near a point where a creek called the Rosebud empties into the Yellowstone.

When this point was reached the command was disembarked, the scouts were put out, and as it was known that Crook was up in that country with a large force of cavalry, a march was begun with the intention of finding the Indians or forming a junction with Crook's troops.

At the end of a march of three days without finding the expected Indians or Crook, a halt was made for the night. Camp fires were started and the men were busy preparing themselves coffee and warm food when suddenly several of the most reliable scouts came in and reported the Indians in great force but a short distance up the Rosebud.

All fires and lights were promptly ordered out, what is known as a chain guard was thrown out to prevent surprise during the night and the men slept with their arms in their hands, expecting an outbreak every minute. At daybreak the men were issued one hundred rounds of extra ammunition and the march was begun with the happy anticipation of annihilating Sitting Bull and his warriors and avenging the death of Custer and his men before noon.

In an hour what purported to be the enemy was in sight and was quickly transformed from a large body of hostiles into Crook's marching columns.

The reunion was a congenial one and [illegible]

[illegible]

AN OLD COW

Furnishes Nourishment To Three Motherless Little Pigs.

E. E. Crissinger has on his farm a peculiar family consisting of an old mother cow, her own calf and three pigs. Soon after the pigs were born their mother died and they, having no one to look after their welfare, were at the verge of starvation when the [illegible] cow gave birth to a calf. The pigs learned from the calf that they could get from the cow the required nourishment to keep alive, taking [illegible] from the calf when it was feeding while the cow was lying down.

The cow learned to care for her small proteges and when they are hungry now they rub against her hind legs and she lies down; then they partake of liquid refreshment. The pigs are among Mr. Crissinger's fattest little ones and seem to thrive exceedingly well on cow's milk.

Our Fall Opening of Suits.

The Best Suits to Buy

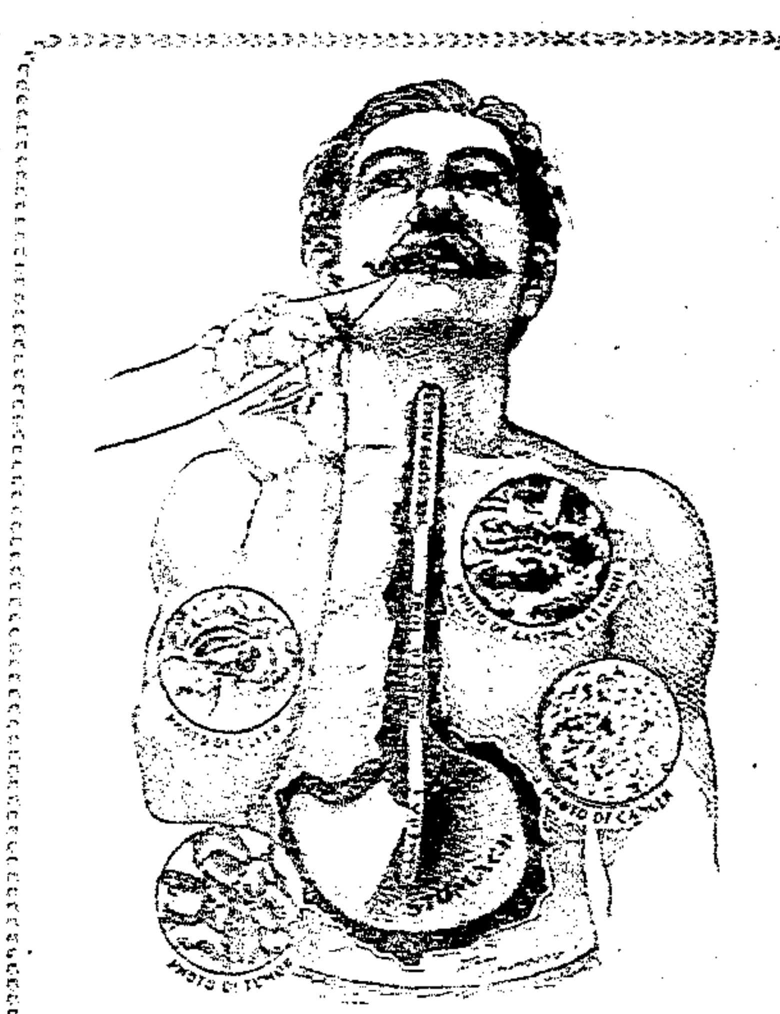
The extra wear and service afforded by the H. S. & M. suits are enough to recommend them to every careful buyer.

When you learn how stylish and becoming they are, how well they fit and keep their shape, you will never buy any other kind.

H S & M

We ask no more for them than you'd [illegible] for inferior goods [illegible]

STRELITZS.



Latest Triumph—Photographing the Interior of the Stomach.

HAVE YOU STOMACH DISEASE?

Do you bloat?
Do you feel sick?
Is your tongue coated?
Are you nervous?
Do you belch up gas?
Are you constipated?
Does your [illegible] hurt?
Do you feel faint at times?
Do you [illegible] up phlegm?
Do you have a weak, tired exhausted feeling?
Is there a full, dull heavy feeling in the stomach?
Do you have an empty "all gone" feeling at times?

If these are some of your symptoms you may be sure you have CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Dr. Kutchin has a new and wonderful treatment discovered by himself that cures this disease.

He Guarantees a Cure in Every Curable Case. His Prices Are Within the Reach of All.

Dr. Kutchin, Ex U. S. Surgeon, COLUMBUS, OHIO. He is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.

See him before it is too late, and this awful disease has made you an incurable wreck, or hurried you to an untimely grave.

DR. KUTCHIN has visited this county regularly for the past **eight years.**

He has performed thousands of wonderful cures. There is hardly a community in the State of Ohio that can not point to some one strong and well who was once given up to die, but was cured and restored to friends and family by this skillful Specialist.

He ONLY treats CHRONIC DISEASES.

Eye and Ear, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Fits, Piles, Gout, Diseases of Children, Liver Disease, Lost Manhood, Diseases of Women, Impotency, Varicocele.

HE CURES TUMORS without the knife.

IF HE CAN'T CURE YOU HE WILL TELL YOU SO.

Consultation, Examination and Advice FREE at the

New Reber House, Marion, Ohio, on Wednesday, Sept 12, Office Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., 1900.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Cummin Memorial Building.

It is becoming more difficult each year to buy desirable farms within 10 to 12 miles from the city, but I have a few such farms that can yet be sold at reasonable prices:

5 Miles North .....60 Acres
5 Miles East.....80 Acres
5 Miles Northwest.....80 Acres

S. N. SWICK,
Real Estate Agent. Phone 341.

WE have set aside Saturdays as special day for country work and people from a distance, we invite you to call and get our advice and estimate upon any dental work you may need.

STEVENS & PASTERS.
Phone 286. 119½ W. Center St.

DR. A. MELVILLE CRANE
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Calls Answered Promptly in the City or Country
Diseases and Surgery of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Especial attention given to fitting of Spectacles
Office at new building, 415 E. Center St.
Telephone 47 Marion, O

G. H. MASTERS, M. D.,
PROSPECT, OHIO.
Rectal specialist, late of New York Polyclinic, has removed his office to Steel House parlors, No. 229 east Church street, Marion, Ohio, where he will be found during the entire day, WEDNESDAY of each week, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Will guarantee a cure of all rectal diseases, viz: Hemhorrhoids, or piles, fistula, fissure, pruritis ulcer prolapsus, chronic or malignant diseases of every character.

Weigh Your Hay,

Grain, Etc., on Harsch's Wagon Scales. Net weight, 5c. Highest price paid for Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Also Iron, Rags, Rubber and all kinds of Metal.

Wesley Harsch.
Rear of 136 North State street

J. W. CLARK,
AUCTIONEER,
will cry public sales of all kinds in Marion and adjoining counties.
Will also negotiate the sale or rental of farms and farm lands and conduct a bureau of information regarding the sale or exchange of live stock.
This line of work will be conducted along with the Monumental business already established.
J. W. CLARK.
Office on N. Main St., Opp. Kerr House.
AT OFFICE ON SATURDAYS.

George D. Copeland. John H. Bartram.
COPELAND & BARTRAM,
Attorneys and Counselors At Law.
Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, South Main St., Marion, Ohio.

WADDELL & KNAPP,
General INSURANCE Agents,
ISSUE
FIRE, CYCLONE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES, ALSO AGENTS FOR
Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y, Largest Dividend Paying Co. In the World
Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.
Office opp. court house, Leonard building. MARION, O.

THE
Marion County Bank Co.
(Successor to J. S. Reed & Co.)
ESTABLISHED 1828.
Cash Capital - - - $250,000.00.
Invites deposit. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking within the limits of safety. Mortgage and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.
Deposit vault for valuable papers free to customers.
B. H. Johnson, President.
Henry True, Vice President.
W. H. Schaffner, Cashier.
C. D. Schaffner, Asst. Cashier.

We Take Money
Farm Risks
And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.
D. & L. Y. UNCAPHER.

A BLACKBURN CASE

George W. Cook, the Former County Treasurer, Is Sued for Return of Illegal Fees.

HIS BONDSMEN MADE PARTIES

The Case Grows Out of the Blackburn Investigation, Wherein Cook Was Reported To Have Been Paid Over Twelve Hundred Dollars of County Funds Illegally.

Two new suits have been commenced in common pleas court as a result of the Blackburn investigation of the county records, which took place some time ago. The petitions were filed Friday afternoon, and the State of Ohio for the use of Marion county by Fred E. Guthery, prosecuting attorney, is plaintiff with George W. Cook and his bondsmen as defendants.

The first petition alleges that November 8 1897, at a general election, George W. Cook was elected treasurer of Marion county, and September 1, 1898, with B. K. Herbster, E. A. Finefrock, J. H. Howison, Elijah Iler, Wm. Reeser, W. F. Conn, M. K. Biggerstaff, James Tolbart, Frederick Lauer, Wesley Almendinger, Jacob W. Hecker, Englehart Lauer, Matthias Snyder, D. Almendinger, F. S. Lauer, C. W. Leffler, Frank M. Cook, J. H. Thomas, R. Tristram and Godfrey Leffler as sureties, he entered into a bond for $200,000 to insure the faithful performance of the duties of treasurer. During his first term the petition alleges that Cook illegally and fraudulently drew from the county funds $11.59. The money was mostly overdrawn for collecting fines and licenses. It was taken at three times.

The second petition names George W. Cook, John H. Thomas, B. K. Herbster, E. A. Finefrock, Wesley Almendinger, Englehart Lauer, Matthias Snyder, D. Almendinger, M. K. Biggerstaff, J. H. Howison, Frank M. Cook, Jacob W. Hecker, Frederick Lauer, Jacob Thibaut, G. Leffler, F. S. Lauer, Wm. Reeser and Charles Leffler as defendants and bondsmen, they having entered into a $200,000 bond September 1, 1898. During his second term, Cook illegally and fraudulently collected $1109.94 over and above what was due him. A part of that, the petition alleges, Cook represented to be due him for collecting fines and licenses, but the greater amount the petition alleges Cook represented to the commissioners to be due him for collecting delinquent taxes which in reality were not and never had been delinquent, and were paid without any effort at collection by Cook or his deputies, by those who owed them of their own free will and volition.

Judgment is asked against the above named defendants for the amounts named with interest from the various dates of alleged unlawful drawing. Together they amount to $1281.53 with interest.

Wm. J. Campbell, by his attorneys, Criesinger & Guthery, Friday filed in common pleas court a petition against Frank Rizor, Princess Sloat, Charles A. Sloat, her husband, and John Jones, alleging that he has a judgment against the defendant, Frank Rizor and J. P. Dodd and Clara E. Dodd, recovered in common pleas court April 6, 1897, for $126.90 with costs, for $9.46. Execution was issued and the sheriff levied upon one-half acre of land in Bowling Green township owned by Rizor. January 22, 1900, Rizor conveyed the land to Princess and Charles Sloat and they, with John Jones, claim an interest in it, wherefore it is asked that they be compelled to set up their interest or forever be barred and that the land be sold and his claim paid according to its priority.

John Zachman, administrator of the estate of Rosina Britsch, deceased, by his attorney, H. W. Ironthen, has filed in common pleas court an answer to the plaintiff's petition in the matter of Katherine Britsch against John Zachman, administrator, and others, admitting that Zachman was the duly appointed and qualified administrator of the estate and denying all the other allegations contained therein.

In the matter of Ross Wade, by his next friend, John W. Wade, against the Chicago and Erie Railroad company and the Erie Railroad company, the defendant Tuesday filed in common pleas court a petition to remove the matter to the circuit court of the United States, northern district of Ohio, western division, alleging that the parties defendant and plaintiff are citizens of different states, the plaintiff being a resident of Ohio, the C. and E. company a citizen of Indiana and the Erie Railroad company a citizen of New York. A $500 bond was filed to secure costs.

Whol-some Groceries.

Good Things For the Table.

Plenty fine red ripe Watermelons, fancy Peaches, choice muskmelons, Plums and all the seasonsonable vegetables.

Court & Schneider.
Phone 177 115 S. Main St.

ARE IMPOSTERS.

Petty Chicken Thieves Pretend To Sell Jewelry for Marion Firm.

A family of clever chicken thieves and a well trained bird dog have been playing and have among the chicken docks of the farmers of Marion county during the past week. The family travels over the county in a wagon and pretend to sell jewelry. They alleged that they represented M. Nelson & Sons, while in this county, and one member of the family would engage the attention of the members of the household where they stopped, with the stock of jewelry, while another would engage in a quarrel with some other member of the household over a chicken that was alleged to have escaped.

Here is where the trained dog would come in. The jewelry agent would pick out one of the finest chickens to be found on the farmer's premises, and the dog would soon capture it and bring the fowl to the wagon. At other places jewelry would be traded for chickens. Of course the jewelry is cheap, worthless trash. Mr. Nelson has received complaints from several places where this cheap stuff has been disposed of. The parties are frauds. Nelsons never had any connection whatever with them. In fact M. Nelson & Sons have no agents traveling over the county.

A SCORE POISONED

Several Participants in the Biggerstaff Family Reunion at Prospect

ARE TAKEN ILL AFTER EATING

There Is a Reticence About the Matter That Prevents Getting Explicit Details—Physicians Who Treat Many of Them Says All Cases Yielded Readily to Treatment.

Friday's Chronicle-Telegram contained a special from Prospect telling of the wholesale poisoning of members of the Biggerstaff family, which met at that place for a reunion Thursday. The Republican's correspondent stated that over a score people who had participated in the festivities of the occasion had partaken of the dinner which was served by members of the family and were thereby seriously sick from poison which was thought to have been in salad.

To confirm this report the Star communicated by telephone with Prospect Friday night, and found either a reticence to talk on the subject or that knowledge of the case was confined to a very few people. Dr. A. Story of Prospect was finally called to the phone and he stated that he had treated a number of the Biggerstaff family yesterday, and that seven or eight or twenty who had eaten together at the same table suffered a severe attack of sickness, having been seized with nausea a couple of hours after dinner. The doctor stated in the course of the conversation over the phone that all the patients were out of danger. He was unable to say, though, what caused the poisoning and gave no opinion as to the cause. Adults and children were similarly affected, but all the cases read is grouped together.

The reunion was held at the home of Harry Stalter in the village of Prospect. The family includes in its membership many of the most prominent people of the southern part of the county.

FOUR A WEEK

Is Marion's Average Death Rate for the Past Year.

Dr. E. H. Ruffensperger, secretary of the board of health, has just completed statistics of the death rate in Marion since July 1, 1899. In that time one hundred and nineteen deaths have occurred in the city.

Henry Kraner has accepted a position as assistant cashier in Fahey & Co's bank. The place vacated by him in the Central Union Telephone company's office will be occupied by Miss Hortense Augustine.

Diphtheria, sore throat, croup. Instant relief, permanent cure. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

DEAL IS CLOSED

Transfer of Marion Gas Light Company Stock and Real Estate Is Complete.

NEW COMPANY IS IN CONTROL

As Quickly as Possible the Work of Extending Mains and Widening the Service Will Be Put Under Headway—Company Will Open a Ground Floor Office.

The property of the old Marion Gas Light company was deeded to the Marion Gas company Saturday and the deed, with a mortgage to the Union Trust company of Detroit, Mich., was filed with Recorder Bryant later in the afternoon. The consideration named in the deed was $2000. It called for land, lots and other property of the company. It must not be understood, however, that $2,000 was all the old company received for its property. Simply the price paid for the lots is included in that sum. The other things such as mains and franchise and plant were signed over by the old company, but do not have to be recorded. What the sum actually paid was is not known, the new company having purchased the stock from the stockholders at private sale.

Immediately after the deeds were signed and the property became that of the Marion Gas company, the $150,000 mortgage was signed up. The mortgage is in the shape of $1000 bonds. It required $71.50 in revenue stamps to get Uncle Sam his 0.05 bit out of the deal.

The gentlemen who were here Saturday stated that at present affairs of the new company will be conducted the same as heretofore, the same superintendent, H. N. Love, being retained. The work of laying the main extensions will be commenced in the very near future and rushed through to completion with as little delay as possible. A member of the company will come here to superintend the work of putting in the extensions.

The gentlemen who were here Saturday were R. J. Lesher of Detroit, secretary of the Union Trust company; James T. Lynn of Detroit president of the new gas company, and B. A. Hayes of Toledo, attorney-at-law.

Among the early changes will be the opening of a ground floor office by the new company.

PROSPECT METHODISTS

Dedicate Their Repaired and Newly Enlarged Church Building.

The Methodist Episcopal church was dedicated at Prospect Sunday with exercises which were in filling the occasion. The church has not only been put in practically new shape, a great portion of the old structure having taken away, the building enlarged and many improvements made, making it now a very neat affair.

The Prospect Methodists felt a little pardonable pride over having so nice a house in which to worship and, believing that the proper way to express one's feelings is in a material manner, they raised $584 Sunday, and entirely wiped out the church debt.

Dr. L. A. Bell of Kenton and Rev. Henry C. Jamison of Delaware were present to assist Rev. C. A. Smucker, the pastor, with the day's exercises. The entire program was a profitable as well as interesting and pleasant one for the congregation.

REV. D. D. BURT

Is Formally Called to the Pastorate of Christian Church.

The board of trustees and congregation of the Christian church endorsed the call of Rev. D. D. Burt of Shelby to the charge here Sunday. Rev. Burt has not as yet filed his acceptance, but it is understood that the gentleman will accept the charge. Rev. Mr. Burt is not a stranger in Marion, but has been here frequently and has preached to the local congregation at various times. The gentleman is recognized as one of the ablest workers in the ministry of the state.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Landergan, west of the city, Friday.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

"No, Thank You! the Other Gentleman Looks After My Welfare."

STRUCK A SHADOW.

C. S. Lippincott Blazed Away at a Supposed Burglar.

C. S. Lippincott injured himself slightly Monday morning in a peculiar manner. One of the younger children commenced calling for help during the wee small hours of the morning and Mr. Lippincott, hearing the servants, thought there were burglars in the house. He ran, in the darkness, to the room where the child slept and, mistaking a shadow on the wall for the form of a man leaning closely against the wall, he blazed away and smashed the shadow as hard as he could drive, hoping to hit a solar plexus blow on the fellow and thus put him out in the first round. The shadow as it remained on the wall and some of Lippincott's knuckle dust remained with it. His hand is still sore from the contact with the wall.

The child had been dreaming that a cat was trying to get at it and was screaming in her sleep.

STILL AT IT.

City Board of Equalization Is Still Adjusting Appraisements.

The board of equalization is still quite busy adjusting and hearing complaints on the work of the land appraisers. There are quite a number of complaints coming in from all parts of the county and in fact from almost all precincts, subscribers being desirous of knowing how their land has been appraised.

FOR SALE—A nice five room house, stable near church and school. Cheap. Chase Real Estate Co. 247 W. Center St.

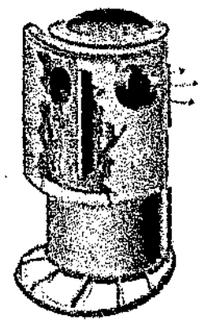
DR. AUGUST RIHL, W. R. U.
DR. HERMAN RIHL, W. R. U.
Late of Fahey's Drug Store, Cleveland, O.
Physicians and Surgeons.
Their Private Rooms are now open for the reception of patients.
Office hours 8 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Rooms 201, 202, 203 and 204, Block 10, Prospect St. Office, 107½ E. Center St., Room 7, up one flight.

Every Day

Furniture buyers are surprised at the saving they make by heeding the advices of friends who are posted. We might mention hundreds of cases in which by a little investigation amounts that were simply astonishing to the buyers were saved. Persistent, careful economy is the price of success. Get our prices.

H. SCHAFFNER
212 S. Main Street.

Air-Tight! Air-Tight!



Would you think of buying a stove that was not AIR-TIGHT? No. Would you think of buying a stove that was not DUST AND SMOKE-PROOF? No. Why not use the same judgment in buying a Furnace?

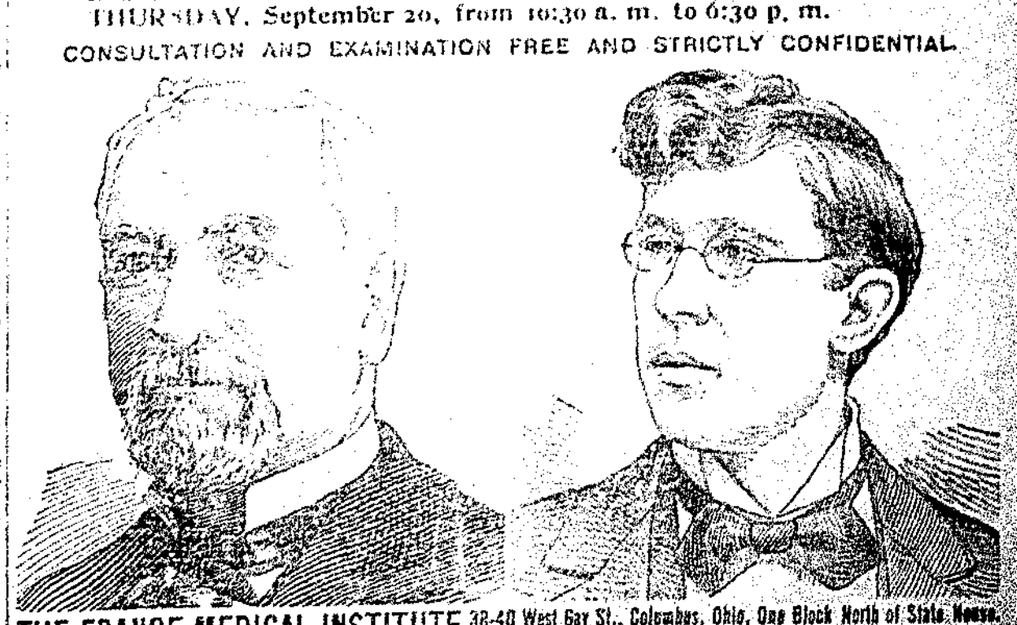
It is far more necessary to have your Furnace AIR-TIGHT, DUST PROOF and SMOKELESS, less than a stove. Don't buy a Furnace until you have seen the

FOX AIR-TIGHT.

The Marion Dept. Co.

The PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL CO.
HEADQUARTERS For All Kinds Of LUMBER And COAL

COMING! THE CHIEF CONSULTING AND EXAMINING PHYSICIAN OF THE FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO., BY REQUEST WILL VISIT MARION,
and can be consulted in their Private Rooms at the EUROPEAN HOTEL, THURSDAY, September 20, from 10:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.
CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE AND STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.



THE FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 38-40 West Gay St., Columbus, Ohio, One Block North of State House. Established 1895. Largest Practice and Most Complete Institute of its kind in U. S. Our record of wonderful cures is second to none. During the past 20 years we have successfully treated thousands of people. Our practice not only extends throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico, but also includes many foreign countries. Our long experience, remarkable skill, and universal success for the past twenty years in Ohio, entitles us to the full confidence of the afflicted. The Celebrated France Treatment is acknowledged by many, including prominent physicians, as being the most complete and successful treatment known to the medical world, for diseases of men and women. WONDERFUL CURES EFFECTED in old cases which have been unskilfully treated.

NO MONEY REQUIRED OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES TO COMMENCE TREATMENT.

WHAT WE TREAT. We positively cure all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Diarrhœa, Live and Kidney Diseases, Indigestion and Sexual Diseases, Chronic and Intermittent and Sexual Diseases, Chronic and Intermittent and Sexual Diseases, Heart and Liver Diseases, Rheumatic, Heart and Liver Diseases, Blood and Skin Diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Eczema, Pimples, Freckles, etc.; Female Diseases, especially those which have baffled the skill of other physicians. Epileptic Fits, Rupture permanently cured by a new, scientific method. Brain, Spinal and Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Insomnia, Headache, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Pride and Nervous Exhaustion, Sexual Irritation, Cancer Cured Without the Use of a Knife. Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Incontinence of the Bladder, Enlarged Prostate, and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Curable cases guaranteed, where others have failed. Low charges and consultation free; correspondence sacredly confidential.

The France System of Local Treatment with Medicated Pad for Men is positively the most complete and successful known for weak and undeveloped organs.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—After years of experience, there has been discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by a new method. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation and correspondence free and strictly confidential.

PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES.—A perfect cure guaranteed in all curable cases. Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Weakness, Effects of Youthful Indiscretion and Sexual Excesses, Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Contraction of Sexual Organs, Loss of Memory and Energy, Impotency, etc., quickly and permanently cured by an original treatment. Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Curable cases guaranteed, where others have failed. Low charges and consultation free; correspondence sacredly confidential.

Treatment by Correspondence. Each person applying for Medical Treatment should bring or send from two to four ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. We have cured thousands of cases we have never seen. Write for book of 100 pages and list of 600 questions. Correspondence, Consultation, and Examination free and strictly confidential. No names published without the written consent of the patient. Treatment sent by mail or express to any part of the United States.

Call on or Address The France Medical Institute Co., 38 West Gay St., Columbus, Ohio.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WEDDING STYLES.

BLUE A FAVORITE COLOR.

Apparel For Stout Women.

Summer is in the height of weddings, having begun the last of September. And this has been a most popular June month for the fete of days. Blue seems to be the favorite color, especially in the smartest costumes and millinery for the conventional bridal. Gowns are by odd, yet not extravagant means of combining two or more materials both artistically effective and to augment given amount of money.

Whereas the afternoon or the church wedding last fall showed a preference for white and white effects, the prevailing shade of light cream to a turquoise blue is to be found in "trousseau," as the case may be. Another interesting combination of contrasting colors created a particular enthusiasm, and consisted of the green of myrtle or the leaves of the bride's bouquet, combined with pastel blue for a bridesmaid.

Blue is the color of brides. It is worn everywhere about as a bridesmaid or maiden to be duplicated in the trousseau. It is also the color of flowers to be used in decorating the church, along with the conventional white, especially for fashionable weddings. Gold and silver tissues used in elaborate fashion, together with a whole regiment of corresponding trimmings, are the extravagances of the hour, while the upper one has increased in size. The most elegant is a blend of the pale, and those on the bridge of the nose generation. A double blonde effect blue and the colored gowns demonstrates the general favor of the big sleeve. The entire figure of a certain pleated, with yoke and sleeve and drooping yoke of panne. At the shoulders two bands of panne, in color, under which appears through the lace and panne to the hips at the belt, which is made very low and square about the waist. The sleeves, confirmed by the or bows, hang in a pouty, flowing style that is fashionable for slender and plump wearers.

Velvet ribbon embroidered in shaping a bertha, an adjunct to one of it. In narrow widths it is military rosettes, in the wide ones in bands or simple bands, that combine with it borders bolero of the latest exactions of the fashion to puncture equilibrium. The edge of a jacket, through three inches a length of velvet ribbon.

Fancy jackets will be worn a great deal cold weather festivals. The are from in shape, with the effect of a vest into a well fitted basque

Miss Mabel McKinley's Trousseau.

Description of the Gowns Made For the Wedding of the President's Niece.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley

request the honour of

company at the marriage of their daughter

Mabel Anna

to

Doctor Hermanus Ludwig Baer

on the evening of Wednesday, the twelfth of September

at half after eight o'clock

McKinley Place

Somerset, Pennsylvania

R.s.v.p.

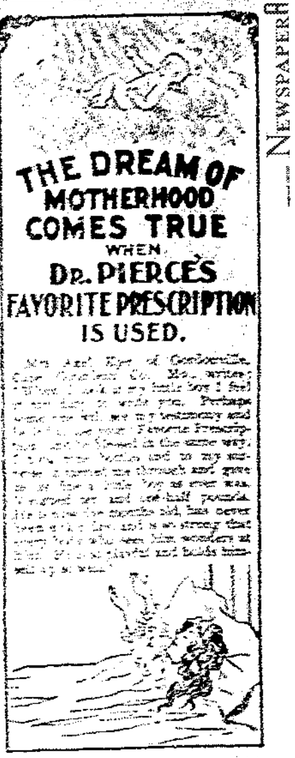
SAINT MAY.

New York.

MISS M'KINLEY'S WEDDING GOWN AND TRAVELING DRESS.

THE DREAM OF MOTHERHOOD COMES TRUE WHEN DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION IS USED.

Mrs. Axel Eyre, of Centerville, Cass County, Mich., writes: "I was married over a year ago and was in poor health. For a long time I had been troubled with female weakness, and was not satisfactory and I was very much discouraged. Favorite Prescription was recommended in the same way, I wrote Dr. Pierce and in my answer he encouraged me through and gave me all the help he could. I took in all seven bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and two vials of 'Pellets.' I followed his directions and took medicine as directed, and have never been sick a day since. I am so strong that I do my own housework as well as anyone, and I have two healthy children. I cannot say enough in favor of your medicine."



BY CANOE TO WASHINGTON.

Big Thunder Will Paddle There to See the Great White Father.

Frank Lavoie, chief of the Penobscot tribe of Indians at Old Town, near Bangor, Me., has ordered a birch bark canoe and will start in it for a canoe trip to Washington, which he will reach in time for the New York Grand Army encampment, as the Thunder Bird tribe is about 75 years of age. He is also said to be a man of his word and intends to take the trip for the purpose of visiting the President.

The trip will be made by the Penobscot river to Bangor and then continue their course down the river to the Atlantic coast. They will follow along the coast and expect to stop at each village on darkness overtakes them.

Big Thunder has already received assistance from Penobscot lumbermen in the form of the way for a few days, and the best routes will be accepted as far as possible.

Brecci's Punishment.

If the description given by a contemporary of as to a probable punishment be correct, that miscreant will have no great cause to congratulate himself that his punishment has been abolished in Italy, says the London Globe. The life sentence for such crimes as are entitled to years in a "dark chamber not much larger than a coffin," and since this period the door is never opened and the prisoner never exchanges a word with any human being. If he survives this, he goes for the rest of his life to the galleys. But the chances of the struggling even to this measure of relief are, we should imagine, extremely small.

A Burning Question.

American ladies in Paris have made the fortune of the effete despotisms of Europe look like 30 cents, which only goes to confirm, says the Pittsburg Times, the prevailing idea that if there is a lot more anywhere the Americans will have it.

A Costly Jute House.

One of the Six Companies of San Francisco is building a $500,000 brick jute house, says the New York Post. In it will be customed a woolen image of the god of war three feet high and covered from head to foot with gold.

Charleston to Be Big Cotton Port.

The Southern railway has allowed the announcement to be made that Charlestown, S. C., is to be made a port of "compensation and substitution for cotton," says the New York Times. This change will affect the season about to open by putting this place on an equal footing with other Atlantic ports.

CAROLINE WETHERBELL.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LITTLE NEWS BITS

Gathered at Caledonia for Benefit of Star Readers There and Elsewhere.

M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL ELECTION

Councilman Baker Draws a Fine for Selling His Bike on the Sidewalk. Knights of Pythias Will Picnic. Getting Ready for the Street Fair. Personal News and Notes.

Caledonia, Sept. 8.—The Women's Foreign Missionary society will meet at the H. Eisenstein's Tuesday afternoon, September 4. A full attendance requested.

East Market street is now decorated with a big fair banner.

A lot of our folks took in the Independent Picnic Thursday.

Mrs. Wakefield disposed of her household effects on Water street.

Frank Dietz of Marion, who has been visiting his uncle, J. M. Dietz, has returned to his home.

R. J. Pearce is now located on the Buckbaugh property on the West Side.

School commences Monday with an entire new set of teachers.

Houses are in great demand now. Fifty dwellings could be rented inside of a month to good tenants.

Dr. J. E. Baker, a member of the city council, paid into the city treasury $6.10 for riding his bicycle on the sidewalk. The dollar limits this rough, as others do the same thing and are not fined, and other city ordinances are violated daily, especially the bicycle ordinance.

The following are the new officers of the M. E. church: Stanley Smith, Web Lockhart, superintendent; assistant superintendent, J. M. Dietz; secretary O. Kiser; assistant secretary, Mary Carpenter; treasurer, H. C. Dietz; E. Eisenstein, Charles Clark and Clara Dietz, stewards; Estella Mosher, organist; Iona Dietz, assistant organist; Otis Eisenstein.

Caledonia Lodge, Knights of Pythias will picnic at Seventeen park, Wednesday, September 5. Todd's band of Galion, will furnish the music.

Billy Williams and wife are at home at work on a program of music soon for the two days at the free fair.

Butler Bros. have discarded the "Gold Prize" brand of flour, and put a new brand in its place, called "Crusade."

The town is overstocked with peaches, which sell from sixty cents to a dollar per basket.

H. L. Bell is painting and painting the Wakefield store room on Water street, to which he will move his drug store. The room now occupied by him will be fixed up for the Caledonia Deposit bank, which will move from the Underwood building as soon as the new quarters are ready.

It is rumored that Bell Bros. will start a new hardware store in this town.

People are getting anxious over the electric line from Marion to Caledonia. Those who put money in it will find the investment a good one.

J. K. Landes wants some of the Marion folks to compete with him on pumpkins at the fair here. He has a whopper growing in his garden. It is certainly "some pumpkin."

John Dailey is raising a lot of turkeys to get to the Pennsylvania trade Thanksgiving season.

Uncle George Hart, who came to California when it was an infant, says that squirrels, turkeys, wild ducks, pheasants, coons and all kinds of game, including deer, were abundant and easily taken, and that it was no trick at all to catch a bucket of nice fish in the Whetstone in a little while. And he sighs for the old days better to come again.

Postmaster Fields is keeping "batch." Mrs. Fields is away up in the Hawkeye state visiting relatives.

R. T. PARKINSON

Was Married Saturday to Mrs. Bowler of Meadville, Pa.

Mr. R. T. Parkinson and Mrs. Josephine Bowler were united in marriage at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the Central Hotel, Meadville, Pa.

Mr. Parkinson is one of the traveling salesmen of the Huber Manufacturing company, and his bride is a well-known lady of Meadville. They will be at home to their friends in Alliance, Ohio, after September tenth. They will reside in that city.

At the same hour that the wedding feast was being celebrated in Meadville, the Huber office force enjoyed a feast in honor of the event. Ice cream, cake, fruits, lemonade and cigars were served at Mr. Parkinson's expense. The feast was spread in the general office of the company, and until it all there were many kind wishes for the bridal couple.

New Township Clerk.

I. E. Oaks has assumed charge of the office of township clerk. His bond was accepted two weeks ago, and Mr. Oaks took charge of the office Saturday. He will occupy the same office room in the court house formerly occupied by Hamilton Ash, the retiring township clerk.

Mr. Ash will still act as a soliciting for patents and pensions. He has not decided upon the location of his office as yet.

The Wiser Family Reunion.

The Wiser family held their annual reunion last Friday at Greenwood park, near Delaware. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Sol Wiser and Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Simpson of this city.

CHANGE OF FIRM

Is Made at the Longaker Insurance Agency, Saturday.

[illegible] has been [illegible] Monday last to [illegible] number of the firm relating. The [illegible] [illegible] gave Charlie [illegible]

Mr. George W. [illegible] Friday night [illegible] a partner. The firm [illegible] Mr. Bowlby has been with [illegible] agency for a number of years [illegible] [illegible] of the business [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Longaker was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THEY NAME ODELL

New York Republicans Choose Their State Candidates at Saratoga.

DEPEW AND GOV. ROOSEVELT

Are Given Perfect Ovations by the Delegates and Stir Up Two Rousing Scenes.

ISN'T A SINGLE CONTEST MADE

The Entire Ticket Is Practically Named by Acclamation—Both the Senator and Governor Discuss National Questions and Ridicule So-Called Imperialism.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 5.—It was 10:17 when the convention was called to order. Ex-Governor Black was recognized to present his candidate for governor. In nominating B. B. Odell for governor, Mr. Black said there were no new issues before the people today, that imperialism was only a ghost. He declared that the Democratic party had never been able to understand the people's intelligence, but for forty years had vainly tried to make the discarded issues of the preceding campaign presentable by joining a living heresy to the old dead ones. Black said the people had allowed themselves to be misled in 1892, but the consequences had been so dire that a repetition was not to be expected soon.

Black lauded McKinley as a successful pilot for the ship of state, and then turned to state politics by saying the convention was to choose another pilot for a shorter, but tempestuous course. He lauded his candidate as a fighting and an honest Republican, then named him, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.

When Black placed the name of Odell in nomination the crowd rose to its feet and cheered heartily.

Seward A. Simons seconded Odell's nomination. J. S. Whipple also seconded Odell's nomination. Other nominations were asked for, but no response was heard and the roll call resulted in Odell's unanimous nomination.

Nominations for lieutenant governor were then in order and Senator Depew was given an ovation as he was recognized to nominate Woodruff. Senator Depew in nominating Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn for lieutenant governor dwelt at length on the issues of the national campaign. He said what was required now was business men of ability who could hold the fort already won. The nominee for governor has it, he said, and also Lieutenant Governor Woodruff has it. Senator Depew then plunged into an elaborate discussion of national issues. After generous praise of President McKinley and his administration, he said: "Colonel Bryan says we have hauled down our flag repeatedly from places where it has been raised. That is a shifty statement. The victorious army of the United States, when it conquered Mexico, accepted the conditions of peace and then, leaving Mexico to work out her own salvation in the retention of the sovereignty which belonged to her as an independent state, the army brought back the triumphant flag.

"We will bring back the flag from Cuba, when the conditions under which it is there have been fulfilled. When it comes back it will have additional glory and additional honor all over the world and for all time, for the rescue and regeneration of which it has been the symbol.

"We brought back the flag from the conquest of the pirates of Tripoli and of the Algerian coast, but never in the history of our nation has the flag been lowered or folded when it floated over territory of the United States. Never has it been withdrawn from lands or from populations which were part and parcel, by every law of nations, and every principle of right and justice, of our country, and it never will."

Depew referred to Bryan's remarks about the declaration of independence and the consent of the governed and declared Bryan said said no more beautiful things about these things than Republican statesmen put into their acts. He contended Bryan forgot his love for the consent of the governed when he went into Kentucky and lent his influence on the side of those who were stealing the government by force. As to the crown of thorns upon the brow of labor and the cross of gold upon which he once declared humanity should not be crucified, he asked where did Bryan stand now. This crown of thorns had been pressed down upon labor's head for four years and humanity had been stretched upon the cross of gold, yet Bryan would not say whether he would denver humanity. Depew declared this was either cowardice or inhumanity. He added that, in fact, the crown of thorns had been an electric aureole on the brow of liberty.

He then placed Woodruff's name in nomination, saying that Woodruff was a brilliant refutation of the theory of Croker that there was no chance for a young man in this country.

Woodruff was nominated by acclamation as was the balance of the ticket. The complete ticket is as follows:

Governor—B. B. Odell, Jr., of Orange.

Lieutenant governor—Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings.

Secretary of state—John T. McDonough of Albany.

Comptroller—Wm. J. Morgan of Erie.

State treasurer—John P. Jarvis of Cayuga.

Attorney general—John C. Davies of Oneida.

State engineer—Edward A. Bond of Jefferson.

While several minor resolutions were being passed Governor Roosevelt entered the hall, escorted by a committee which had been sent to bring him to the convention. A volley of cheers which greeted him broke into pandemonium when he was introduced.

For fully five minutes the cheering continued and the Rough Rider had to bow repeatedly.

Governor Roosevelt, in the course of his speech, congratulated the convention on the character of its nominees. Coming to national issues the governor said:

"A most extraordinary feature of the present campaign is that one section of our opponents, who have at least the grace to feel uncomfortable in opposing us, and who know well in the bottom of their hearts that by their course they are risking not only the nation's interests, but the nation's honor, are actually trying to justify themselves by stating that they can not win a victory on sweeping issues to prevent our neutralizing the worst consequences."

As to imperialism, he said there was no such thing. "The nation has not sought its new responsibilities," said he, "but the nation does not shrink from them. We as little fear to face our duty in the islands of the Eastern seas as we fear to face our duties at home."

His speech was well received and the convention at 12:31 adjourned sine die.

"Half a Loaf is Better Than No Bread."

Who would be satisfied with half-health? Whole health is possible to him who realizes and uses his knowledge. The leaven of the whole loaf of health is Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no medicine like it for arresting and dissolving all blood impurities.

Bad Stomach — *"My stomach troubled me. I was drowsy, had no energy and suffered severely from sore mouth and gatherings in my ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla has completely cured me."* Louie Jeffries, New Philadelphia, Ill.

Never take any substitute when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CAMPBELL HOME

Is the Scene of a Merry Company Wednesday Evening.

A merry party of Marion young people was entertained at the home of Thomas Campbell, residing west of the city, Wednesday evening. The evening was spent in games and dancing, and refreshments were served. The Marion party was made up of the sales force of the Warner & Edwards store and their friends. The trip to the Campbell home was made on wheels. The following young people enjoyed the affair:

The Misses Sara Sweeney, Nellie Alspach, Cora Edwards, Maude Wasser, Bertha Martin, Carrie Habermin, Nora Wise, Mildred Bevon, and the Messrs. Harold Williams, Earl Schultz, Timothy Coffy, Talmadge Mills, Barry Phillians, Charles Habermin, Daniel McIntosh and John F. Key.

Some Later Returns.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 5.—This afternoon Chairman Allen of the Republican state committee made the statement that 200 out of 246 cities and towns in the state gave W. W. Stickney, (Republican) for governor, 42,232; Souter (Democrat), 11,989. These towns in 1896 gave Grout (Republican) 46,878; Jackson (Democrat) 12,795. From these figures Allen says it is safe to call Stickney's plurality 32,000.

The most conservative estimate of the standing of the legislature, based on returns received up to early this afternoon are that the senate will be Republican throughout and that the Republicans will hold about 200 of the 246 seats in the house of representatives.

The two Republican candidates for congress were elected by majorities generally corresponding with the plurality of the Republican candidate for governor.

Fire at Lima.

Lima, O., Sept. 6.—Fire broke out in the Fisk tenement building, yesterday afternoon, caused by spontaneous combustion of a can of gasoline, which was being used by Mrs. Irwin Beckman. Mrs. Beckman was enveloped in flames and died at 10 o'clock last night. Two firemen were painfully burned and a number of spectators were hit by falling glass, though none were seriously injured.

Harry LaRue shot a horse owned by Jacob Dutt Wednesday. The animal suffered an attack of lockjaw and there was no hope for its recovery.

DEPEW WILL COME

The Brilliant New York Orator Will Take a Hand in Opening the Ohio Campaign.

TALK ABOUT SENATOR FORAKER

The Labor Day Procession This Year Made a Forceful Campaign Argument When Contrasted with Four Years Ago—Notable Incident at the Reunion of the Forty-Sixth.

Columbus, Sept. 6.—Labor Day was never more generally observed in the cities of the United States than on last Monday. Business enterprises were held in the most important cities and where there were no parades or public events to mark the day, private and social functions were suspended and the wage earners, wherever employed, were enjoying a day of rest and quietude to come with his family. In Cleveland alone probably [illegible] in the parade in Cleveland to-day [illegible] and in all other industrial cities, the day was a great success, which fact seems also to be made a matter of history on account of the illness of the unemployed. Labor Day this year means something. It was somebody's day of rest and for particular commendation from the other days of rest, as in 1892. This year the appearance had been wonderfully interesting, in consequence of the good times which had been brought about as the result of the Republican tariff legislation, and the placing of the country upon a sound financial basis. These labor demonstrations in themselves gave evidence of good times as they require a large outlay of money for uniforms, badges and banners. Senator Foraker in an interview published in the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, in considering Labor Day this year with that of four years ago, had this to say:

"I wish that I had photographs of every Labor Day parade this year and also pictures of the parades of four years ago. It would be the greatest campaign document for the Republicans that could be made. This year the working people reflect the general prosperity of the country."

* * *

State Chairman Dick has at last received word from Senator Chauncey M. Depew announcing that he will speak with Senator Foraker at the Youngstown meeting. The arrangements for the meeting are left with a local committee at Youngstown, so that but much is known here about them. Advices received at the state headquarters however, are to the effect that the various counties of the state will send large delegations, thus insuring a large attendance and a successful meeting. Governor Nash will preside and in addition to Senators Foraker and Depew, Senator Hanna will also make a few remarks and Likely President Schurman of Cornell University will speak.

* * *

The Veterans of the Mexican War, in session in this city, speaking for the Ohio survivors, adopted a resolution calling upon congress to grant pensions to all Mexican veterans on account of their age. The attendance of members at the meeting was smaller than usual, but this is explained by the fact that the youngest of them are more than seventy years of age.

* * *

At the annual re-union today of the Forty-sixth O. V. I., the stand of colors captured by the Ohio boys from the Thirteenth Louisiana regiment was returned, a committee representing the latter with an appropriate presentation speech by Judge David R. Pugh, of this city, and a response by Lieutenant John Andry. The other members of the committee were Congressman Sherwood D. Harris and James H. Brown. Many were present to learn of the representatives of the opposing regiment paid a tribute to the valor of the other, and voiced the sentiment of a reunited country. It was this spirit that induced the conquering heroes to return the flag to the conquered. Lieutenant Andry said he had come North not only to receive the colors of the regiment, but also to find the man who at one of the fights in the Atlanta campaign had coolly stepped in front of the Union line and fired six shots at him. Judge Pugh arose and said he remembered the six shot episode. He had often thought that the lieutenant had a charmed life. He said that he, the judge, had fired the shots and at the time imagined that the lieutenant had a charmed life. After the last shot had been fired, the judge said he suddenly remembered that his life was in peril and he went back to his company. It might be added that the sixth shot took the lieutenant in the knee, and, while not complaining of Judge Pugh's bad marksmanship, Lieutenant Andry complimented him upon his daring.

* * *

What would have been regard as an unlikely story even though Senator Foraker had not denied it, was published in the Cincinnati Enquirer a few days ago. The story was to the effect that Senator Foraker had indicated to some "intimate friends" that it was being his plans to secure the Republican presidential nomination four years hence, and these "intimate friends" of the senator carried the news to the Columbia correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. The senator was represented as having discussed this soon and that man, and pushed them all aside. The story was absurd on its face, but the senator was angered by the publication and as there are people who are ready to believe anything and everything they read he gave out a denial for publication. While, as a matter of fact, there has been more or less mention of Senator Foraker's name in connection with the presidential nomination, he has not encouraged it, though he must feel highly complimented. There are few men in the country who are regarded as being large enough for the place. The first suggestion of Senator Foraker's name came from United States Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who as one of Foraker's colleagues in the senate, had taken his measure and in his opinion found him not lacking. This was at the Philadelphia convention, and a number of other prominent Republicans of the country seconded the motion.

* * *

Senator Foraker will take a prominent part in the pending campaign, as he has done in all past campaigns for many years, for the love of party and the public weal, uninfluenced by personal or selfish motives, and without regard to any future campaigns, except the bearing the result this year may have on future elections. The Republicans are conducting this year's campaign for this year alone, while the Democratic campaign in Ohio at least is being conducted with a view to next year's gubernatorial election. Welty, Kilbourne and other candidates for governor are seeking to gain some advantage this year which will be helpful to them next year. The Republicans of the state were never more harmonious, and the Democrats never more hopelessly divided.

More Klondike Gold.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The steamer Umatilla arrived last night from Klondike with $1,560,000 in gold.

The Fahey Real Estate company will erect one or two business blocks in the city soon. The exact location of the blocks have not been decided upon yet.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL
Republican candidate for governor of New York.

ADVANCE REFUSED

Anthracite Operators Meet and Take Important Action.

THEIR POSITION PUBLICLY DEFINED.

Issue a Statement in Which They Say They Do Not Court a Strike, but That Conditions Do Not Warrant an Increase of Wages at This Time. Also Deny Allegations of the Men.

New York, Sept. 6.—At a meeting here of the anthracite mine owners, the threatened strike among their employes was discussed at some length. A committee was appointed to draft a statement setting forth the views of the operators and refusing to recognize the United Mine Workers of America.

In view of the interest taken in the threatened strike and in the meeting of the executive committee of the United Mine Workers being held at Indianapolis, a statement was given out from the operators' headquarters. The statement asserted that the United Mine Workers and their leaders are composed of soft coal men, not familiar with the conditions of anthracite mining. It is alleged that the scale of wages has not been revised in over 20 years, notwithstanding the numerous periods of business depression and repeated reductions in the soft coal mining regions, but on the other hand, advances have been made in a great many mines to meet changing conditions. The statement also denies that the market price of coal is higher than in many years, but asserts that it is much below the price received in 1892.

Regarding the powder question, the statement says it is true that the price charged the miner for powder is above the present cost, but that the advanced wage paid the miner in the anthracite district more than covers the increased price he pays over the cost per keg in other districts. It is acknowledged that a small percentage of individual operators run so-called "company stores" in connection with their mines, but this is due to the fact that the mines are isolated and the stores run for the convenience of the men.

The operators in this statement declare that not over 10 per cent of the labor employed in the entire anthracite region hold membership in the United Mine Workers of America, and that only a small proportion of these members desire a strike. The owners say that they would be pleased if present conditions warranted to make a general advance in wages, but unfortunately they do not, and the statement winds up with the following paragraph: "We do not court a strike and would gladly avoid it, and trust that our men will consider carefully before being led further along by promises that can never be realized."

Charged With Robbery.

Monclova, Tex., Sept. 6.—A young American of good appearance, who refuses to give his name or address, has been placed in jail here, charged with robbing the Wells-Fargo Express company of several packages of money, the amount aggregating about $20,000. The money was in United States banknotes and was being shipped from Monterey to New York city. The robbery took place at Trevino.

Of Interest to Pythians.

Detroit, Sept. 6.—The supreme lodge Knights of Pythias formally indorsed the action of Supreme Chancellor Sample in bringing a number of the Pennsylvania lodges before the court of the order charged with irregularities, chief among which was the initiating of new members for a less fee than the constitution of the order permitted. The charges have produced much feeling in the order.

Yellow Fever Situation.

Havana, Sept. 6.—The yellow fever situation is improving, a decrease in the number of deaths from 89 to 75 being reported since Sept. 1. A foreign ship has arrived in the harbor with 300 Spanish immigrants on board and 10,000 are expected during the next few months. It is said that the presence of yellow fever here is principally due to Spanish immigration.

Took the Cavalry Horses.

Maseru, Basutoland, Sept. 6. — Before the Boers left Ladybrand they looted the stores and took all the horses, including the cavalry mounts. British casualties were five wounded.

Corrected.

First Pedestrian—Say, you jabbed me in the eye with your umbrella.

Second Pedestrian—Oh, no, I didn't. This is a borrowed umbrella.—Chicago News.

HERE AND THERE.

Resume of the Haps and Mishaps All Over the Globe.

Immense forest fires raging near Buffalo, Wyoming.

Prince Albert of Belgium will wed the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria on Oct. 1.

Colombia gets a barren slice of Venezuela and the boundary dispute is settled.

Boiler explosion wrecked the stave factory of McKay & Jones, McConnellsville, O.

Ice cream soda poisoned the family of Mr. T. C. Smith at Chicago. Clarence, 5, may die.

Miss Bertha Montgomery, 18, Rochester, N. Y., captured a real burglar at her home and turned him over to the police.

TERRIBLE VENGEANCE

Worked Out by Friends of Two Murdered Soldiers.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—A letter from private W. L. Fraser, company L, Forty-fourth volunteer infantry, serving in the Philippines, tells of the murder of Sergeant Hampson and Private Booth while swimming, by Filipino insurgents, disguised as citizens, and adds:

"When the two dead boys were carried into quarters the members of their company went crazy. They all got guns and out they went after the negroes. The captain tried to stop them, but could not. They commenced bombarding right away. They killed every negro that came in sight in this town. They went to another small town and killed more. When they got through it was reported that they had killed 57 negroes. These two men who were killed were worth more than all the negroes in the Philippines."

POWERS SENTENCED.

The Court Sends Him to the Penitentiary for Life.

Georgetown, Ky., Sept. 5.—Caleb Powers, who was recently convicted of conspiracy to murder Governor Goebel was brought here today from Louisville and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the state penitentiary at hard labor.

The judge asked him if he had reason why he should not have this punishment inflicted upon him, he said he did, but they would avail him nothing at present. The judge then suspended sentence sixty days in order to enable the defendant to procure a transcript of the record to be filed in the court of appeals. The bill of exceptions was then presented after which the judge dismissed this term of court. Powers was taken back to jail.

GAGE TO SCHURZ

The Secretary of the Treasury Replies to Schurz on Possibility of Silver.

GAGE CORNERS THE GREAT "ANTI"

The Secretary Says Bryan Could Put the Country on a Silver Basis, Has Publicly Announced That He Would Banish the Gold Standard and Never Denied the Threat.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Secretary Gage today made public his reply to the letter of Hon. Carl Schurz in which the secretary was criticized for the opinion expressed in a recent interview that Mr. Bryan, if elected president, could, by the exercise of considerable "perverse ingenuity," put the government on a silver basis. In his answer, Secretary Gage says:

"It ought to have been apparent to you, as it no doubt was, that I was speaking of the possibilities of the case under circumstances and conditions as they now exist, but you proceed to point out how, at the next session of congress which will meet in December, legislation could be had which would completely forestall unfriendly action toward the gold standard, even if Mr. Bryan were elected, and should still cherish the firm, set purpose declared by him on September 16, 1896, at Knoxville, Tenn., where he said: 'If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained longer in this country than I am able to get rid of it.'"

Secretary Gage quoted Schurz as having said in 1896 that the mere apprehension of a possibility of Bryan's election, and of the consequence of placing the country upon a silver basis had already caused untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market; that there was scarcely an imaginable limit to the destruction certain to be wrought by the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan's mere election would cause, and says: "I, myself, am unable to perceive why the same consequences, in a minor degree perhaps, would not ensue now which you so forcibly foreshadowed then."

"The proposition that in case of Mr. Bryan's election the present congress can tie his hands so that he cannot effect his expressed intention appears to me to be fallacious. It would require new legislation by a party whose policy would have been rejected by the people through their last expression at the polls. Further than this the next session will expire by operation of law on March 4, 1901. The free silver minority would be justified by their constituents in using all the resources of dilatory procedure to prevent such legislation, and against such tactics, affirmative legislation, such as you suggest, would be probably impossible."

Secretary Gage concludes by replying as follows to the suggestion of Mr. Schurz, that in fairness to the business community, he should retract what he had said:

"Thinking, as I do, that the election of Mr. Bryan would be a real menace to the commercial and industrial interests of our people because of the purpose he cherishes, and the power he would possess, I do not feel at liberty to act upon your suggestion. I feel it my duty, at least, to wait until after Mr. Bryan himself has retracted his statement of 1896 that 'it (the gold standard will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.'"

LEADERS CHOSEN

Another Party Launched in the Political Sea.

ITS OFFICIAL NAME THE NATIONAL.

Ohio Nonpartisan Anti-Imperialists Perfecting an Organization at Columbus—Latest From Vermont. Work of the State Conventions. Bryan's Tour—Political News.

New York, Sept. 6.—The National party, the official name of the third party, met in convention in Carnegie hall this city, and nominated candidates for president and vice president of the United States. These candidates are: For president, Donaldson Cowdry of Louisiana; for vice president, Archibald Murray Howe of Cambridge, Mass. The platform adopted declares that this country is threatened on one hand by a public opinion made by organized forces that have perverted a war intended by the people as a war of humanity into a war of conquest, and, on the other hand, by a panic opinion swayed by demagogic appeals to factional and class passions. The platform then declares for all constitutional means to procure the relinquishing of all imperial or colonial possessions and for the gold standard.

Ohio Anti-Imperialists.

Columbus, O., Sept. 6.—The nonpartisan anti-imperialists are in convention at the Great Southern hotel, with a full state representation. The most active spirits in the movement are Judge L. W. Brown of Wauseon; Dr. A. L. Davis of Findlay and Ira Fisher of Chagrin Falls. The object of the meeting is to form a state organization with headquarters in this city. A mass meeting was held in Capitol square Wednesday night, Mayor Jones of Toledo, General John Beatty of Columbus, L. A. Russell of Cleveland and Judge Brown being the speakers.

Nominated a Ticket.

New Haven, Sept. 6.—The state Republican convention finished its work by nominating a state ticket, headed by George P. McLean of Simsbury for governor. The platform indorses president McKinley's administration, the Republican candidates for president and vice president and the Republican platform adopted by the national convention. Trusts which increase the cost of the necessaries of life or decrease the wages of labor are declared contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and should be restrained by appropriate legislation.

Indiana Opening.

Indianapolis, Sept. 6.—The Republican campaign in this city was opened with a street demonstration by the Marion club and a meeting at English's opera house. Notwithstanding the intense heat the theater was crowded and the audience intensely enthusiastic. George H. Tanner of this city was the first speaker, a Gold Democrat in 1896. He declared for McKinley. At the conclusion of his address Mr. Griffiths introduced Senator Charles A. Fairbanks, who delivered the address in the evening.

Colonel Bryan's Movements.

Deer Park, Md., Sept. 6.—Mr. Bryan began the day in Jefferson county, West Virginia. He made only two speeches during the day, the first at Morgan's Grove, near Shepherdstown, and the second at Keyser. There were large audiences at both meetings, but that of the grove was exceptional in size. Deer Park was reached late in the afternoon, but no meeting was held here. Mr. Bryan is the guest of Colonel McGraw, and the understanding before his coming was that he should have quiet and rest here.

Barker's Tour.

Cincinnati, Sept. 6.—Hon. Wharton Barker, nominee of the People's party for president, will next week begin a tour of the Populist states for the purpose of meeting and conferring with leading Populists and addressing the public. He will visit Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

Utah Democracy.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 6.—The Democratic state convention convened here. The most prominent candidates for the governorship are J. H. Moyle, George W. Thatcher and Aquilla Nebeker. W. H. King will probably be renominated for congress without opposition.

Temporary Organization.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Sept. 6.—The Republican state convention met and effected temporary organization, after which a recess was taken. W. C. Vandiet of San Francisco was chosen temporary chairman.

Montana Republicans.

Helena, Mon., Sept. 6.—The Republican state convention nominated David E. Folsom of Meagher county for governor, A. J. Bennett of Virginia City for lieutenant governor, T. P. Porter of Miles City for attorney general and A. N. Yoder of Butte for secretary of state. S. G. Murray of Missoula was chosen candidate for congress.

Found Dead.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 6.—Marion Stewart Cann, at one time editor of the Birmingham Age-Herald, and later city editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, afterwards filling similar positions in The Republican and Truth in this city, was found dead in bed by his mother. He died from heart failure.

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BOOM IN EXPORTS

European Demand Greater Than Can Be Met.

LACK OF VESSELS A DRAWBACK.

Ocean Freight Rates High—More Piers and Colliers Needed—Great Increase in Export Tonnage Carried by Railroads—Exports Double Those of a Year Ago.

President Fink of the Norfolk and Western railroad, in discussing recently the prospects of creating a permanent and profitable demand for American coal in Europe, said that the outlook was so reassuring that work had been begun within a few weeks on a new coal pier at Norfolk to be used entirely for loading vessels in the foreign trade. This would involve an expenditure of $250,000, but the new pier was necessary because of the growth of the demand for coal from large ships in the foreign trade. These could not be loaded economically at the existing low piers, and, moreover, they were so crowding the present facilities that the domestic trade was seriously interfered with.

Mr. Fink pointed out, according to the New York Post, that the foreign trade divided itself into three classes—first, the supply of ships with bunker coal to take them to their foreign ports, a business which has been large for some years, but lately has grown heavily; second, the demand from Europe, and, third, the business with Mexico and South America, which have been and still are the chief markets for soft coal exported from the United States, although Canada is by far the largest consumer of coal exported from the United States, taking over three-fourths of the quantity exported.

Mr. Fink said that he hoped that the United States had obtained a permanent foothold for its coal in the European market, but present conditions were so affected by special circumstances that he did not care to prophesy on that point. Prices for coal in Europe were unusually high, and it was not possible to tell how long they would last, while the withdrawal of so many English freighters from the European trade because of the war in South Africa and now by the troubles in China had advanced freight charters and made vessels more scarce. The foreign demand, however, was steadily increasing, and this had been particularly marked since last January. Excluding sales of bunker coal and shipments on government orders, Mr. Fink said that the export coal business of the Norfolk and Western railroad showed an increase of 81,000 tons in the first seven months of the present year, and the present demand was about double that of a year ago. In January the increased exports were 5,000 tons, in April and May the monthly increase had grown to 10,000 tons and 11,000 tons respectively, while in June the gain was 22,000 tons and in July 20,000 tons, the actual tonnage exported in that month being the highest yet recorded.

The New York representative of one of the largest bituminous coal mining companies, which has long supplied the vessels of one of the fast transatlantic lines with coal, said that the foreign inquiries for coal had increased within the last six months to a remarkable extent and were far beyond their ability to fill on account of the pressure of the domestic demand, which was taxing the facilities of the mines, the car capacity of the railroads and of the piers at tidewater. Coal operators, he said, are of the opinion that this demand will be permanent and look upon it as likely to be of the greatest importance to the domestic trade as affording an outlet for any surplus production when the present extraordinary domestic demand eases off. It is thought that there can be little doubt that the United States will become an important factor in supplying the world with coal.

"The greatest need," said this agent, "is freight room, and I do not see how this can be met unless we build colliers. The present available supply of vessels is too uncertain to meet a steady foreign demand for coal. As it is, however, this country is exporting coal to every part of the world and has had agents for a year or so even in China. Recently there were loaded a 7,000 ton ship to that country and ships to St. Petersburg, Sweden, France, Italy and Greece.

"Increasing ocean freight rates are, however, playing an important part in the export question. A few weeks ago ships could be chartered from Philadelphia or Norfolk to Marseilles, Genoa or Naples at 17 shillings per ton. But now freight charters are 21 shillings per ton to those ports. There is nothing to fear on the question of the comparative quality of Cardiff and American export coal. The development of an export trade depends on the capacity of the mines here to meet the present demand, both for domestic and for export use. American coal is selling at tidewater at, say, $2.50 to $2.75 per ton, while Cardiff coal sells now for about $7.50 per ton against $5 per ton before the rise in selling price, but freight charters are so much against American coal that the quotations on the continent are not materially different."

The Kansas Heroes.

A year ago the Kansans were able to feature an imitation Funston swimming act at their autumn fairs. Now comes Musictah Titus of Wichita climbing up one of the Peking walls with a rope in his teeth. An imitation of this, says the Buffalo Express, would knock the other all hollow.

TRANSVAAL.

Said to Have Been Annexed to the British Crown—War News.

Pretoria, Sept. 3.—Lord Roberts, it is said, issued a proclamation formally annexing the Transvaal to the dominions of the British crown. General Christian Dewet is reported to have appeared again along the railway near Winburg road.

Presidents Kruger and Steyn, report says, have gone to Barberton. It is believed that they are preparing for flight. The general opinion is the war is now very near the end, but should the Boers construct strongholds on the bush, on the veldt or elsewhere, and begin a system of raids, the British would require further large supplies of horses.

General Buller moved 14 miles northwestward along the Lydenburg road, and crossed Crocodile river to Badfontein. He found the Boers concentrating in the Crocodile mountains.

A force of Boers under Commandant Theron broke through the British lines and captured and burned a supply train at Klip river station, taking 35 prisoners. Brabant's horse proceeded thither, recapturing all the prisoners, and drove the Boers into the hills. Colonel Plumer dispersed a small commando under Commandant Pretorius east of Pinaars river, capturing 26 Boers, a number of wagons and a quantity of cattle and rides.

Just to Please the Girl.

"Yes," he said; "I nearly made myself sick last night smoking a cigar."

"But if you don't like the weed, why did you smoke it?" he was asked.

"Just to please Miss Dolly."

"She likes the odor of a good cigar, I suppose?"

"No; she detests it. But she does love dearly to reform young men by making them swear off, and I had to do something to get her to take an interest in me."—Chicago Post.

MOREHOGCHOLERA

Once More It Breaks Out in the Eastern Part of This County, Says Report.

A JOLLY BIRTHDAY COMPANY

Assembles in Richland Township. Marion Man Sells Out and Is About To Move to California—Notes and News of Eastern Marion and Western Morrow Counties.

Cardington, Sept. 7.—Frederick Axtheim of Richland township is sorely afflicted with a sore hand.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sherman of Richland township. They expect to move on the Mose Patterson farm near Waldo in a few weeks.

Hog cholera has again put in an appearance in eastern Marion county. Last autumn the farmers in that section suffered a long siege of hog cholera.

Charles Denzer, a respected and well-to-do farmer of Richland township, dug the cellar last week for a fine new residence, which he will erect in the near future.

Christ. Mechley of Columbus was visiting relatives in Richland township Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith of Cardington spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Pfiersch at Martel.

Henry Kreis of Richland township was in Waldo on business Thursday.

Fifty-five of the friends and neighbors of Henry Geckley of Richland township assembled at the beautiful home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Geckley, Saturday evening, to remind the young man of his twenty-first birthday anniversary. The evening was a very pleasant one, and all present enjoyed themselves amazingly. Refreshments, such as Richland's fair maidens know how to prepare, were served and it was at a late hour that the happy crowd dispersed.

A fine residence belonging to John McPeek of near Mt. Gilead burned Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Barnam and Miss Mabel Lewis are visiting friends in Marion.

Mrs. August Matthews, a well known Morrow county lady, died Tuesday morning, aged sixty-seven years.

The Republicans of Morrow county held their convention at Mt. Gilead Monday and nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, C. E. Terry of Cardington; commissioner, J. W. Hoff; prosecutor, C. H. Wood; infirmary director, S. S. Hull; coroner, Dr. E. C. Sherman.

Merritt M. Burt, a pioneer Cardington resident, died at his home in Detroit, Michigan, Sunday, aged seventy-two years.

Miss Marie Mauck was visiting in Marion last week.

Miss Betty Merchant of Marion is spending this week with Mrs. H. Maxwell. Jacob Merchant of Marion visited them Sunday.

Mrs. Henrietta Golden spent last week with friends at Upper Sandusky and Marion.

A. L. Hartley of Fulton was in Prospect on business Monday.

George W. Sipe, formerly of Richland township, has sold his gardens in Marion to Charles Mealey and will in the near future go to California.

Mrs. Joseph Jewell of Edison visited friends in Marion last week.

An Infant's Death.

The three-weeks-old child of Mr. and Mrs. George Watts, residing one mile west of Morral, died Thursday morning. The funeral took place from the house Friday forenoon at 10 o'clock.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

IN CIRCUIT COURT

Fourteen Cases Are on the Docket for the Term Which Opens on the Eighteenth.

SOME OF THEM ARE INTERESTING

The Peters Matter Was Quite Racy in the Lower Court and Will Probably Prove To Be the Same in the Circuit—The Townley Case Is Also on the Docket.

Circuit court will convene here the eighteenth of this month with fourteen cases.

The matter of Stephen P. Murphy against the Marion Street Railroad company came from the court of common pleas on error. The original suit was occasioned by the defendant company's car running into Murphy several years ago on west Center street. John Adams, the motorman of the car at the time of the accident, was killed some time since in the Philippines while serving in the United States army.

The matter of John A. Carter against J. E. Phillips also came up on error from the common pleas court. It has been in court some time.

The Board of County Commissioners against Frank H. Bogardus is also an error case. Bogardus was injured by *falling off* the end of a defective culvert one night last summer and obtained a judgment for several hundred dollars. The county carried the matter up.

Adam E. Wollinger against Frederick Kramer is a suit which was appealed to the circuit court from the common pleas. The title of some land is involved in the matter. Kramer claims the land belongs to his wife, having come to her by inheritance, and that though it is in his name, it was put so by mistake. The plaintiff, Wollinger, wants it declared to be Kramer's land that he, Wollinger, can get at it to satisfy a claim he has against Kramer.

The matter of Richard C. Peters against Allie Peters is familiar to newspaper readers. It came up on appeal. Mrs. Peters and Mr. Peters were married through the agency of a matrimonial bureau, and after he had placed all his worldly possessions in her hands she cast him adrift, or attempted to do so. He got a judgment against her for a part of the valuables he gave her and is now after more. Mrs. Peters also carried up the matter on error. The hearing of the matter in common pleas court was a trifle racy.

Alice Townley against Richard Townley is another matter with which Star readers are thoroughly conversant. Townley obtained a divorce, it is alleged, by means of fraud, and Mrs. Townley is now seeking to have it set aside. It came into circuit court on error.

J. B. Mouser against W. H. McClure is a matter which came to circuit court on appeal. It grew out of the Mouser & McClure mill partnership in which Mouser claims to have been worsted.

John Rimmel against Harry C. Lee, and others, came up on error. Rimmel had a claim against Lee and in the settlement of the estate of Lee's mother it was not allowed when Lee's portion was awarded him. The plaintiff now wants the decree of the common pleas court set aside.

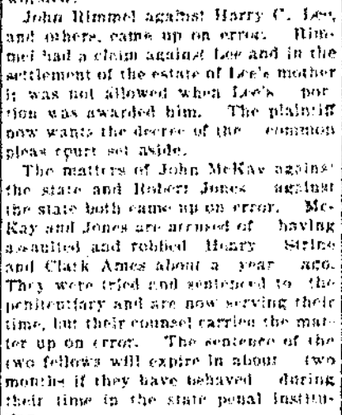
The matters of John McKay against the state and Robert Jones against the state both came up on error. McKay and Jones are accused of having assaulted and robbed Henry Strine and Clark Ames about a year ago. They were tried and sentenced to the penitentiary and are now serving their time, but their counsel carries the matter up on error. The sentence of the two fellows will expire in about two months if they have behaved during their time in the state penal institution.

The matter of Abram Smith, and others, against A. P. Rial, and others, was carried up on appeal. It is the suit which grew out of the assessments for the Thompson ditch in Salt Rock township, about half of the people assessed objecting to their assessments. At the time of its trial in common pleas court almost every lawyer in Marion was acting as counsel for either a plaintiff or defendant in the matter.

The matter of Anna E. Mohr against Charles L. Mohr, and others, came up to circuit court on error. The settlement of an estate is involved in it.

John D. Guthery, and others, against Peggy Leonard, and others, was carried up from the common pleas court on appeal. It grows out of the foreclosure of a mortgage on the property of Mrs. Leonard.

To Fit the Crime.



A proper punishment for the man who whistles on the train.

THE SCHOOL BELL

Is Heard Once More in the Little Village of Adelaide.

Adelaide, Sept. 7.—Mrs. Joshua Wilson is at Marietta, called there by the sickness of her daughter, Mrs. Eddy, who is now better, and will return home with her mother.

Will Smith is quite sick with a fever of some kind.

Frank Thomas, late storekeeper of this place, was here for a day this week. He and his brother are going to Seattle, Washington, to locate in business.

Ed Fields, David and James Miller, and others attended the state fair this week.

Flora Devore began the village school Monday with a good attendance. Miss Devore makes her home in Marion while teaching here.

Klotzfelter Bros. are threshing clover in the neighborhood.

Jas. Miller will return to his home in Kansas next Saturday accompanied by his niece, Miss Miller of this place.

The tile factory has run quite steadily this summer and has a big lot of tile on hand.

The new mercantile firm of Mitchell & Smith is doing a good business and steadily increasing its stock.

The Ladies' Missionary society gave a tea party at the Deuse home Tuesday evening. Forty people were present. Five dollars, a tree will offering, was realized, besides the amount laid by in missionary savings boxes.

Mrs. Rose Pinyard of Marion visited at the home of her father this week.

Mr. Ellom

Miss Fields of Kansas is visiting at the home of her grand-father, Mr. John Mitchell.

The school houses of Claridon township have been newly papered and painted on the inside. The school board is to be commended for the splendid condition in which the school houses are kept and equipped.

GROWING DEMAND

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson Says There Is One for Scientific Farmers.

THEY DRAW HIGH CLASS SALARIES

One Is Cited Who Gets Fifteen Thousand Per Annum—Many Are Wanted at Salaries Ranging from Three Thousand Up—A Talk to Farmers at Canton.

Canton, O., Sept. 7.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Thursday, in his speech before the Stark county Agricultural society, advised the young men of the nation to make a study of agriculture. He said that half of the boys ofloday would be farmers of the coming generation and that farming had developed into a science, of which its experts should be proud. He advocated the scientific teachings of the daily discoveries that are being made and said that no college is complete which has not a branch devoted to this most worthy profession.

"An American educated along agricultural lines," said the secretary, "has just gone to Queensland for five years to organize work along producing lines at a salary of $15,000 a year, and I know where such a farmer is wanted at $3,000 salay in one of our new islands. I know where one is wanted in Africa at a high salary, and there is a demand in our own country for such educated men."

The young man whose life work would be in the agricultural districts, he said, would more generally attend schools where they could learn what would be of practical benefit to them in their work.

Speaking of drouths and the disastrous effects on the crops of the country, the speaker said that four or five times more rain fell in a year than was necessary for a good crop, but that the trouble lay in the fact that the farmers did not know how to utilize the rainfall and harvest it for future use.

There was a limitless field here for the scientist, he said, and the successful discoverer of the secret would be an immeasurable hero to the great army of farmers.

In 1899 the United States sold $792,811,723 worth of domestic products, and bought $355,514,881 worth of agricultural products. Much of the latter could have been raised in the United States, the secretary held, and it was but a question of time when they would be. Wool production has so developed in this country that we have cut the importation of that commodity in half from 1898 to 1899.

Farm animals have risen in price, notwithstanding the introduction of steam and electricity, and American bred horses and mules are in demand in foreign countries. In the year ended June, 1900, the United States exported to the Orient a total of $107,200,000, of which $30,200,00 were farm products.

"There are more people living on the shores of the Pacific than on the Atlantic coast," said the secretary, "and during this administration the flag of the United States has been carried as far as the China seas and has given us a great center, a great vantage ground and distributing point, from which American commerce in the future will be dealt out to the millions of Orientals."

Mr. Frank Golden of Kansas is the guest of his niece, Mrs. Frank Glimpse of north State street, for a few days. Accompanied by Miss May Glimpse he will visit friends at Lima and Cincinnati.

THE RIGHT OF WAY

For the Proposed Electric Railway from Marion to Prospect Has Been Secured

THROUGH TOWN OF GREEN CAMP

Only a Few of the Citizens Object to the Line—One Old Lady Is Troubled Over Her Chickens—Notes and News Gleaned in and About the Little Village.

Green Camp, Sept. 7.—H. Moore went to Pattersburg to assume his duties as teacher Monday.

Clara Moore will teach the fall term in the Pitt school beginning Monday, and Miss Martha Camp will teach at Oak Hill.

Sommers & Co. hope to get moved into their new store by October 1.

J. T. Johnston will at once begin to build his new business and dwelling house combined, on the lot purchased of I. Wynn.

The new hotel man, Mr. McElroy, has his new livery barn nearing completion and has repainted the house, which is quite an improvement.

For the second time a man entered the home of W. S. Porter in the absence of the family. This time however, he was seen by Mr. Crist, who took his gun and followed him compelling the unknown to give up the key he had used in gaining an entrance. The man begged so hard for mercy that it was granted him. He promised never to do so again.

The right of way has been secured by J. D. Moore for the proposed electric line through the town. There was only two or three who opposed it, one being an aged lady who was afraid the cars would kill her chickens.

Invitations have been received to welcome home Rev. J. F. Cox, a former pastor of this place. He represented the Indiana C. E. at the great London convention and visited the Paris world's fair while there.

Mrs. Stemm of Marion visited her daughter, Mrs. Hattie Berry, Friday of last week.

Mrs. Lingle will her Sunday school class enjoyed a picnic in the Fletcher grove Tuesday.

Mrs. N. Z. Corey has been quite ill with malarial fever, but is now better.

Guy Watson and Harry Tomlin of Lafton spent Sunday in this village.

Mr. Phillip Stockwell attended the dedication services at Prospect Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Cunningham preached his last sermon here last Sunday morning before attending conference.

There were no services at the F. B. church Sunday, as the pastor was attending quarterly meeting at Big Island church. Quite a good many went from here and report an excellent meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Love were at Chicago last week visiting friends and seeing the veterans line up once more.

Mrs. Lewella Gambrill is at home now under the treatment of Dr. Crane. She is reported some better.

Mr. and Mrs. Freemont Welch and daughter spent several days last week at Caledonia. Miss Anselmeal returned with them and will be a Green Camper for the next eight months.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morris took dinner with Mr. Tamlin Sunday.

Mrs. Ella Phillips of Prospect returned home Friday after several days' visit with her niece, Miss Mae Wynn.

Mrs. Fridge, Mrs. Brubaker's mother, residing near Dayton, is visiting here.

Miss Bessie Pink came home from Dayton, where she has been for several weeks.

Rena Lyon has returned from her vacation visit with her grand-parents at Berkshire.

John and Isaac Davis, John Moore and his daughter, Clara, attended the Higgenbaugh reunion at Prospect. It will be held at the home of Isaac Davis next year.

Mr. McElroy of Iowa, is visiting his brother here.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Knickle, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter and Rev. Mr. Thompson spent one day at Maple Dell last week.

The ladies of the F. B. church have announced a lawn social on the church yard for Saturday evening, September 8. Ice-cream, cake and melon will be served.

John and James Coffey, Will Jacobs and Arks Porter were at the Lewistown reservoir last week, but did not bring back many fish.

Dr. and Mrs. Brubaker have moved into their new home, where they will be glad to greet their friends.

Mrs. James, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Johnson are among the many who will visit Columbus this week.

Mr. Polk has begun to move back some buildings and will build a new business block and dwelling on the lot he recently purchased.

Mrs. Brinker will rebuild her house on Broadway street.

Jacob and William Vasell of Lima, visited at the home of James Johnson Sunday.

Mr. J. E. Gambrill was called to his work in Michigan Monday.

Bessie and Foster Savidge of Arbelia, are visiting at the home of Wm. Savidge.

Mrs. Byron Hecapher and son, Arthur, of Cleveland, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brinker.

Mr. Ellis has moved his family above Bogardus' restaurant.

Big shipment of green gage plums for canning. Best place in town at which to buy. The Lewis grocery, opposite court house. wk-1

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, "One gives a dose."

WITCHCRAFT REVIVED.

A Belle of Salem Under the Influence of Hawthorne.

Witchcraft has been revived in Salem, Mass. Miss Carrie Dudley Ely, the modern "Witch of Salem," is 22 years old, but is slight and girlish looking. She has a dark complexion, large lustrous brown eyes and a wealth of chestnut hair, which she arranges prettily in a Psyche knot. She is educated, intelligent and pleasing in her manners.

"Perhaps it was only natural that the witches should come back to their old home," she explained in a correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "They found me here, and they liked me. One day when I was alone in the garret of what people call the witchhouse I felt myself going into a trance. All at once I saw a kind, benevolent looking gentleman standing in the doorway. He was a stranger to me, but the moment he spoke I knew it was Hawthorne.

"'You must be patient, my child,' he said, and his voice was soft and clear.

CAROLE FRANCOIS ELY.

'You are to do great things. You may not wish to do them all, but remember your duty and you will be rewarded. Do them as Hester Prynne did her duty, as she patiently wore the scarlet letter on her breast.' Since then he has been with me every day.

"I staid in the tragic for two weeks. My mind seemed to be suspended above my body. I could not speak. A light, a tiny blue flame, burned in the region of my heart. I was conscious, and yet I seemed to be part of another world and to hold communion with departed spirits. I knew everything that went on around me. I saw the doctors come and go. I felt that they could not help me.

"Then some one sent for James F. Lichman, a spirit medium of Marblehead. He breathed into my mouth just as the flame about my heart was dying out, and all at once I awoke. I was in my right mind. I remembered everything that had happened.

"You will think it strange, no doubt, but the day before Charles H. Hoyt was set free from the insane asylum in Connecticut I saw the spirit of his dead wife. She gave me a message to send her husband. I had never heard the name of Hoyt, but I saw him all at once as distinctly as if I had known him for years. She told me that she would not be happy until the judges released her husband, that he was not insane and a great wrong had been done him. Then the beautiful spirit faded away.

"This strange life has come upon me suddenly. Only a few months ago I was a light hearted girl, caring only for amusement and utterly devoid of superstition. After leaving the high school I worked in a Salem dry goods store, and my time was so full that I had no leisure to spend with witches, even if I had known they were still lurking in this old house. After awhile I decided to go to Cambridge and open up a millinery store of my own. I had a nice place on Massachusetts avenue and did well. That sounds as if I am practical and not a foolish dreamer, does it not?

"About a year ago I fell ill. Since then I have lived in two worlds. One I find when I go up in the garret of the musty old witchhouse, where the dusty beams and rafters reeking with age are alive with the memories of other days. Here on certain nights come 'yo ancient dames' to hold high carnival. The shutters and windows rattle. Yellow and blue lights flit about in all the dark corners. I see strange sights and hear strange things that are not meant for human eyes and ears.

"At first I did not mind so many people coming here to see me. If it pleased them, I did not care. But it has got to be a nuisance to have strangers coming here to stare at me and ask me all kinds of foolish questions, and now I see no one.

"The report spread that I was a witch, and everybody wanted to get a look at me. It was no wonder that I learned to like spirits, who were at least always polite, better than these impertinent strangers. Now I keep the shutters closed and the door bolted and live my life in my own way. If there were ever witches, why should they not still be on earth?"

He Declined.

Judge—You hear the charge against you of maltreating your wife. What have you to say?

The Prisoner (haughtily)—Your honor, you must excuse me. There are some things in our lives that are too sacred to mention.—Brooklyn Life.

STOCKTON'S CALI-ZONA.

The new and wonderful discovery for the cure of KIDNEY, LIVER, STOMACH and BLADDER trouble.

CALI-ZONA improves the appetite and digestion, tones up the stomach, strengthens the pulse, purifies the blood, clears the complexion and restores energy to the whole system.

Judge Lowry's Verdict.

Nova-Kaid Medicine Co.,
Findlay, Ohio.

Gentlemen: I have used Stockton's Cali-zona for Liver and Stomach troubles and believe it is one of the best remedies I ever used for the purpose. Personal friends have told me that it was equally as effective with them in curing Kidney and Bladder troubles. Humanity will be blessed by its general use. Yours Truly,
J. K. LOWRY,
Lima, Ohio.

Read what an Experienced Nurse says.

To Whom it may Concern:

I was sick from La Grippe over 6 months, was nervous, absent minded and in very bad physical condition, did not care to live; was advised to use Stockton's Cali-zona, which cured me in a very short time. It acted like magic on me. Have been a nurse for many years and have noticed effect of medicine for years, but from my own case and what I learn of its benefit to others I consider Cali-zona the best medicine in use. I would especially recommend ALL LADIES to use Cali-zona.

MRS. NANCY A. KELLOGG,
514 Hurlett Ave., Findlay, Ohio.

One months's treatment $1.00. Guaranteed. Try it.

Sold by—Hooker's Pharmacy, cor. Main and Center streets; J. W. Hinds, druggist, 203 East Center street, Marion, Ohio.

Manufactured exclusively by Nova-Kaid Medicine Co., Findlay, Ohio.
C. A. STOCKTON, Manager.

CODDING NOTES.

Happenings of Interest in the Little Village.

Codding, Sept. 7.—James and Laura Armbrust returned Monday from Wyandot Co., where they have been visiting relatives for a week.

John Jacobs was transacting business at Delaware Tuesday.

Mrs. A. J. Codding and children have been guests at Maple Lawn the past week.

John Clay, who formerly lived near here, has taken unto himself a wife, and is now living in Richwood.

Ben Mayfield will sell all his farming implements at public sale Tuesday, Sept. 25. He has purchased the farm for a first class supply store at Richwood and will open up for business about October 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Mayfield attended the dedication at Prospect of the M. E. church Sunday and took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bissell.

After spending a couple of weeks with her brother in Toledo, Miss Maude Rouse returned home last Sunday.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Received by wire at 3 p. m.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Cattle—Receipts 1 car; market feeling steady. Veals 5.50 @ 7.50.

Hogs—Receipts 18 cars; market shade lower. Heavy 5.50 @ 5.65; mixed 5.45; Yorkers 5.65 @ 5.70; pigs 5.60 @ 5.70; grassers 5.40 @ 5.55; roughs 4.75 @ 5.00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 7 cars; market barely steady; part of receipts Canadas; lambs 4 @ 6.75; sheep 3 @ 3.75; wethers 3.80 @ 4.00.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Wheat lost ½ @ ¾c September sold at 73½ to 73¾, closing at 73¾; October at 71 to 72¾ @ 73¼.

Corn ½ @ ¾c off; September 29¾ to 29, closing at 29¾ to 29¾; October at 28½ to 28 to 28¼.

Oats ¼c off, September 20¾ to 21; October 21¼ to 21¾.

Provisions were lower, the on pork, the on lard and 5c on ribs. October stuff ranged: Pork 10.97½ to 10.80 to 10.90; lard 6.76 to 6.65; ribs 7.10 to 7.05.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 6.—Pork—Quiet; mess 12.00 to 13.00.

Lard—Weak; steam rendered 7.00.

Cheese—Receipts 6,422; firm; state large 8¾ @ 10½; small 9¾ @ 10¾.

Eggs—Receipts 6,124; choice firm; state 16½ @ 19; western 15 @ 18.

Tallow—Dull; city 4 7-16; country 4¾ @ 5.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 6.—Cattle—Receipts 7,000; market steady. Fancy native beeves 6.15 @ 6; good to choice 5.40 @ 5.70; poor to fair 4.60 @ 5.15; selected feeders 4 @ 4.70; mixed stockers 3 @ 3.80; cows 2.80 @ 4.60; heifers 3 @ 5.20; canners 2 @ 2.70; bulls 2.50 @ 4.50; calves 5 @ 7.25; Texas steers 3 @ 4.75.

Hogs—Receipts 24,000; market 5c lower. Top 5.50; bulk 5.15 @ 5.30; light 5.15 @ 5.50; rough packing 4.95 @ 5.10; mixed and butchers 5 @ 5.45; heavy packing and shipping 1.95 @ 5.40; pigs 3.25 @ 5.00.

Sheep—Receipts 17,000; market steady. Natives 2 @ 3.75; Western 3.15 @ 3.75; native lambs 4 @ 6.60; Western lambs 5 @ 6.60; yearlings 3.75 @ 4.25.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Sept. 6.—Wheat—Cash 76½; December 78¾. Corn—No. 2 mixed 41¼. Oats—No. 2 mixed 21¾. Rye—No. 2 51½. Clover seed—Cash 6.00; old prime 5.30; October 6.25. Timothy 1.25.

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Price, $1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

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PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY - - SEPTEMBER 8

Hon. John Lentz, in his speeches this year, is limiting himself to three hours.

Senator Pettigrew insults the intelligence of South Dakota people by declaring that he will be re-elected.

The political wounds of ex-Attorney General Monnett refuse to yield to the healing influences of the campaign.

The Virginia peanut crop is a failure. Can this be the result of an oversight on the part of Mr. Hanna?

The worst has happened. Senator Wellington renounces Republicanism, and Republicans regard him as forever lost.

By paying $1,000 for a bull pup and betting $20,000 on Bryan Mr. Dick Croker is showing the boys how to be a "dead game sport."

Hon. Joe Bailey of Texas says he scents Democratic victory. If Joe is able to scent anthing he should be envied by all hay fever victims.

Dowie Elder Ephraim Bissinger of Bluffton, Ind., spent an hour at Mansfield Sunday "between trains." While in the city Elder Bissinger was the guest of Chief of Police Barrett at the county jail.

The Upper Sandusky Chief has taken a vote to determine the question of changing the name of that town. The result showed 843 ballots cast, 477 of which were favorable to a change and 316 against.

Akron is after the foul rioters. When they have been caught and punished those people of Sherman, Texas, who held a mass meeting to denounce the recent affair, should be forwarded a record of the proceedings.

The Washington Post makes note of the fact that "Somebody has asked the Populists what government control of railroads and telegraph lines is if it isn't imperialism, and the Pops are too busy to answer the question."

Mr. Bryan's argument that we can not secure title to a people by force or by purchase prompts the St. Louis Globe-Democrat to suggest that according to this theory we must have acquired Louisiana and Texas on a Christmas tree.

Democratic newspapers have discovered that Mr. Hanna's campaign collections are a great disappointment to him. This does not dovetail nicely with their recent claims that Uncle Mark has an enormous "corruption fund" in his possession.

Mr. Grover Cleveland says: "I am by no means free from the perplexity which now afflicts thousands of those who love the principles of true Democracy." The Kansas City platform evidently does not please the only Democrat who has held the office of president since Buchanan.

Maine will hold a state election next Monday. Maine in 1896 gave McKinley 80,421 and Bryan 34,504. But the Republicans of Maine, like their brethren of Vermont, will hardly poll the strength they showed in 1896. Nevertheless considerable interest will naturally attach to the result.

The Upper Sandusky Union has found a place for from fifty to seventy-five of Jimmy Credman's multitude of men who are walking up and down Ohio seeking work. If the Union can alone find work for so many, there is hope that the whole multitude can be given employment. Puzzle: Find the multitude.

Mr. Bryan is to take a short whirl through Ohio, but Mr. Bryan has never accomplished much in the way of voting by his Ohio visits. Mr. John R. McLean can testify to the fruitlessness of Mr. Bryan's last trip. He drew big crowds, while the Democratic candidate for president looked pleasant, but the results of the trip were not perceptible in the election returns.

Mr. Bryan says he wants a government which gives to every poor man the hope of becoming rich some day. And that's just the kind of government Mr. Bryan is living under today. It is so easy to acquire wealth in this country that Mr. Bryan has himself become rich telling people that he wants the kind of a government which gives every poor man the hope of becoming rich. That's the kind of endless chain of success Mr. Bryan has enjoyed.

The absence of the corbstone orator is noticeable this year. But perhaps it is too early to rejoice. We may hear from him before the campaign closes.

General Miles has been talking to the Chicago reporters and he sees an awful war in China. "The greatest conflict of modern times," and says the United States will have sufficient cause to fight. Coming from Miles this is given the dignity of prophecy, but Miles' predictions of war are probably based on the desires of his own heart. There is a suggestion of bad taste in a prediction of horrible war from the ornamental head of the army, and the Washington Post commenting upon Miles prediction, suggests that he hoodle come home and keep still.

Colonel A. B. Coit of the old Fourteenth regiment, made a few warm remarks in an address at Circleville Thursday. Colonel Coit is a Democrat, but he doesn't take much stock in the flag-furling proclivities of the Kansas City platform. He says the flag will never be hauled down at the dictation of foreign or domestic foe, "nor will its protection be removed, if needed, by a man or woman, white, black or yellow, over whom it floats." President McKinley's management of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and China, meets with this prominent Ohio soldier's hearty approval.

The Star says Marion should have a population of 18,000 by 1910. Are we to infer from this that it thinks the population ought to double in ten years with a fair field and no favors?—Fostoria Times.

If he were not so good natured we should think Editor Grimes was obstinate. He is an incredulous cuss at least. Marion will not have to double in ten years to become a city of 18,000. In 1880 we had a population of less than four thousand. In 1890 we had jumped to 8,560, more than doubling our population in ten years. That was a remarkable growth, the per cent. of gain being exceeded by very few towns. The census of the year will give us not less than 12,000. That will be another pretty fair showing. And we are still growing—growing steadily in numbers, with increasing cheerfulness and added confidence in the future. It is not too much, therefore, to expect Marion to become a city of 18,000 ten years hence.

President McKinley will receive a very notable call-down from the American people if his anglomania involves us in the European quarrel over the Chinese situation.—The Mirror.

Doesn't dare do it, does he? Still you say that he is going to overthrow the republic and establish an empire, himself to become the emperor. There is a woeful lack of consistency in the Democratic estimate of the character of the Republican president. One day he dares not do a certain thing, the next he is accused of doing something worse. There is great need of a reconciliation of charges made against the president. The truth of the matter is that his Chinese record is unassailable from a Democratic or any other standpoint, and inasmuch as he has done the right thing at the right time, his opponents are left to say that he dare not do anything else. Were we not entering upon a campaign in which the president is a candidate for re-election, it is possible that his Chinese policy would receive the hearty commendation of all Americans, Democrats as well as Republicans. But the political exigencies do not permit of such a thing.

Considerable rivalry is manifesting itself between the State Journal's correspondent at Upper Sandusky and the man who performs similar duties for that paper at Tiffin. A few days ago the Upper Sandusky man wrote that "Eliza Corpman, while climbing a fence, was attacked by a blue racer, which coiled itself around his legs and clinched him to a rail, squeezing his legs so badly that he was unable to walk for several days." Then comes the Tiffin man, who writes: "Henry Sharpe, a farmer residing southwest of this city, found a gallon can of nitroglycerine in his cornfield a few days ago. Not knowing what it was, he took it home, greased his boots with some of it, burned some in a tablespoon, then placed the can in his dooryard and shot a cat which was sitting not over ten feet away." Judges of good lies admit the merits of these two samples. The Upper Sandusky man is to possess greater nomenclature, but his Tiffin rival outpoints him on originality. The latter's work is very artistic until he gets down to the death of the cat. That part of the story seems quite amateurish. There was no apparent necessity of connecting the cat's demise with the can of nitro-glycerine ten feet away. Of course if the farmer had missed the cat and hit the can the result would still have been disastrous to the cat no doubt. But there is no reason to assume that the farmer might have been guilty of such bad marksmanship as this would suggest. By the way, the Upper Sandusky leaves the blue racer still coiled around the farmer's legs. Albeit it is admittedly a close race for honors.

Moses an Expansionist.

The bible is getting into the present campaign discussion to some extent, by reason of Mr. Bryan's apostrophe to Moses, in one of his acceptance speeches, as follows:

Awake, O ancient lawgiver, awake, break forth from thy unmarked sepulcher and speed thee back to the clouds-crowned summit of Mount Sinai; commune once more with the god of our fathers, and proclaim the words engraven upon the tablets of stone—the law that was—the law that is today—the law that neither individual nor nation can violate with impunity.

The Salt Lake Tribune, a Bryan supporter in 1896, but against him now, reminds Mr. Bryan that Moses was pretty much of an expansionist, that the Hebrews, under his direction, spoiled the Egyptians, and made it pretty warm for the Hittites, the Amorites, the Hivites and a number of other tribes.

Quite a number of newspapers have taken the cue, and the character of Moses is being pretty thoroughly studied. The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says the Salt Lake Tribune might have gone further and shown Mr. Bryan that when the people whom Moses led entered the promised land by his direction, they did not even as much as offer compensation for the property of the existing governments, which was appropriated or destroyed, but proceeded to annex the whole thing so far as their power extended, and never bothered themselves about "the consent of the governed," who happened to escape the general destruction of life which took place when the land was occupied.

The lesson which the Washington Post draws from all this is that it is dangerous to invoke the memory, cite the example, or endorse the policy of the illustrious dead without very full and accurate knowledge of their acts and utterances from the beginning to the end of their public career. "Mr. Bryan's citations from Lincoln, for example, on the question of imperialism have been more than neutralized by reference to Lincoln's part in forcing the Southern people to accept a government to which they had objected by waging four years of bloody and destructive war. No character in history, ancient or modern, could be invoked with less propriety than Moses to condemn the expansion policy against which Mr. Bryan inveighs. The United States could not put the Filipinos to the sword—killing men, women and children; taking their homes and all their possessions—and cite in justification of such unspeakable atrocity the example of Moses and Joshua and the other leaders of Israel."

And the Post concludes: "Perhaps there is not much practical utility in researching history to find out what the great men of the past would think, or say, or do if confronted with the questions which their successors have to face. In the first place, all the conditions on which judgment depends are continually changing. The Philippines are to-day to the national capital (sic) than New Orleans was in Jefferson's time. Applied science has annihilated distance. In the second place, each succeeding generation is wiser than its predecessor. If we could borrow wisdom from the future, it might be more helpful than efforts to get practical examples from the past, but there would still be the inevitable difference in conditions. The truth of the matter is that as the world reaches on each generation is compelled to rely more and more upon its own intellectual resources. Precedents, however wise when adopted are soon rendered obsolete."

Ohio Calamity, by Creelman.

O, calamity, thy name is Jimmy Creelman! The correspondent of the yellow New York Journal, the war and political specialist who licked Spain and carried Ohio for John R. McLean, spent an hour in the state the other day, and then sat down and wired his report from Toledo as follows:

Bryan will certainly carry Ohio.

Multitudes of idle workingmen are wandering through the state seeking employment.

The cost of living has been doubled and hundreds are destitute.

Men must beg for work or starve.

Good Democrats have all returned to the Democratic party.

Thousands of Republicans are now out for Bryan.

The 106,000 votes cast for Jones for governor last year will all go to Bryan this year.

Jones will vote for Bryan.

Democrats all enthusiastic for the endorsement of Jones for congress.

Republican leaders are spending money to keep Democratic conventions from endorsing Jones.

Thousands and thousands of men out of work in Lucas county.

The cry of prosperity in Ohio is a fraud.

Is that yellow enough for you? How we are suffering in Ohio! No work, no money, no crops, no hope—no sunshine—nothing but poverty and gloom!

Not a word, however, from Creelman about the paramount issue of "imperialism," or the interior republic. Not a line to let the world know that Ohio is scared half death about the empire, which Bryan says is coming, and Sulzer and Lentz proclaim is here now. Can it be that the Argus-eyed Creelman overlooked these things?

The Atlanta, Ga., Journal, a strong supporter of Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party, is pursuing methods in the present campaign that few Democratic papers will have the hardihood to imitate. Unlike its Democratic cotemporaries, the Journal does not deny the existence of prosperity. On the contrary it glories in the good times, but warns its readers to vote for Bryan if they want to avoid the poorhouse. Of prosperity it says:

The people of Atlanta have a right to be happy, and they are happy. They are enjoying prosperity in large and increasing measure. The mid-summer season is with most cities of business quiet, if not absolute dullness, and yet we see Atlanta now charged with activity. On every hand in this city signs and promises of new development are to be seen. Both capital and labor are now employed here to a larger extent than ever before. Both are employed profitably and in the production of grand results.

The position of the Journal is certainly unique. To ask its readers to repudiate a policy which has brought about the prosperity in which it glories the Journal discredits its own reasoning faculties. To ask support for the false prophet in face of present conditions, upon the theory that it is a question of Bryan's election or a sojourn in the poorhouse is a case of greater nerve than many of the Journal's northern Democratic cotemporaries will care to acknowledge. They will no doubt much prefer to deny the existence of prosperity altogether, or, where the conscience interferes, argue that it is "only skin deep," and cannot last.

Among Mr. Bryan's leading supporters this year, who were not with him four years ago, are Hon. Bourke Cockran and Hon. Carl Schurz, both brilliant men—the one the eloquent Tammany orator and the other at one time an able advocate of Republican principles. Both, however, seem to apologize for Mr. Bryan. Mr. Cockran says that if Bryan should be elected Republicans in Washington will prevent him from bringing on a business panic or from destroying the good name and credit of the nation. Mr. Schurz is equally fearless. He also relies on the Republicans to prevent any harm resulting should Mr. Bryan be elected. Schurz says that Republicans will "have full power and ample opportunity before the inauguration of the next president to pass any legislation required to make it utterly impossible for any president to break down the gold standard." Mr. Bryan might well wished to be saved from such support as these eminent men are giving him. That they find it necessary to point out his harmlessness, because Republicans stand prepared to prevent him from creating a panic and disgracing the country, etc., can scarcely be flattering to Mr. Bryan or comforting to the party that is back of him. It is not a cheerful spectacle for Bryan Democrats to contemplate.

Fall Hats.

Our line of Fall Hats is Now Complete.

Dozens of styles to select from. All the new shapes in Derbys, Alpines, Crushers, Drivers, Pashas, Rough-riders and prices to suit every pocket-book.

50c to $3.00.

Fall Neckwear.

Noticed the display in our furnishing window? Pretty, you say, but a little noisy. Well, that's the Fall style. But if the coloring is somewhat loud the shapes are neat and genteel.

Four-in-hands are cut quite narrow this season. Teeks have a very small knot. Bows, Batwings and String-ties are somewhat wider and larger than last season.

Price of all of them, however, is small, none higher than FIFTY CENTS, some only A QUARTER.

Kleinmaiers

ON THE CORNER.

Ignoring an Appeal.

This is indeed a dull and listless campaign, compared to other presidential campaigns. Repeatedly our esteemed local Democratic cotemporary, the Mirror, has thundered at the head of its editorial column the stirring appeal of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Jim K. Jones and last but not least the apostle of yellow journalism, Mr. W. R. Hearst, to Democrats everywhere, to get big fires and organize. The appeal is fraught with exclamation points and forceful language that would ordinarily be calculated to stir the Democratic heart. "Organize" is the watchword. Let us give a few stirring paragraphs:

"The Democratic party and its friends must show the forces of corruption and intimidation in politics this year by thorough organization. A Democratic club or society should be organized in every city, town, village and precinct in the United States."

That ought to fetch 'em. Here is another:

"The friends of government, according to the hitherto unchallenged American theory of political equality everywhere under our flag, cannot afford to be less zealous or less active than the advocates of an American colonial empire supported by rifles."

One would think that this would bring out an army of zealous Democratic workers if nothing else could. If that should fail, certainly the following would hit the bull's eye:

"This partisan effort can hardly be styled a 'crisis,' which manifesting itself upon the very foundation of our present republican form of government."

The very foundations of our government are being attacked! This is a test of patriotism. Every man who does not apply it to himself and heed the call to arms must think that Bryan, Stevenson, Jones and Hearst are unnecessarily alarmed, overwrought by the twin nightmares of "imperialism" and "militarism."

But there must be something wrong with the political atmosphere. The Democrats of Marion have usually been prompt in responding to party appeals, but there was little response Tuesday night. An attempt to organize met with abject failure. Of the hundreds of enthusiastic Democrats in Marion, who are always ready to meet any emergency, even to repelling attacks on the very foundation of the government, less than a dozen formed the little Spartan band of country savers who gathered together Tuesday evening to met the common enemy. Time was when one blast upon Mr. Bryan's bugle horn were worth a thousand men right here in Marion, but not so now. It seems. There is something wrong. What it is may be determined and the proper remedy applied as the campaign proceeds. Meanwhile the listless people should be made to understand that the "imperialistic" bogy man'll get 'em if they don't watch out.

Satisfying Returns.

The Republicans seem to be eminently gratified over the result of the Vermont election and the Democrats are looking pleasant. What a happy condition! Had the Vermont voters conspired and schemed to please both the political parties we doubt if they could have done better, granting of course that expressed satisfaction was hour from both sides is sincere. As a matter of fact the returns from Tuesday's Vermont election give considerable opportunity for figuring.

Four years ago, at the September election, the Vermonters gave a plurality of 28,571 for the Republican candidate for governor, and in the November election gave McKinley a plurality of 40,384, the entire vote for Bryan in the state being only 16,007. Two years ago there was a decrease of 15,000 in the vote cast for governor, and the Republican plurality fell to 22,869. A conservative Democratic statement previous to Tuesday's election was that if the Republican pluralities this year approached those of 1896 there would be no question as to the emphatic endorsement given to the McKinley administration. Another view from the same source was that unless there was a very material increase on the plurality of 1898, which was 22,869, there could be no doubt that the course of the national administration does not meet the approval of a large number of Vermont Republicans.

Now for the figures. Stickney, the Republican candidate, according to returns already in, has a plurality of 32,000, two thousand more that the Republican chairman claimed for him. The Democratic chairman expected to reduce the plurality to below 30,000. The Democratic chairman has not accomplished what he had anticipated doing. The Republican chairman has done better than he predicted. Then where is the lesson? The Democrats will derive their satisfaction that the Republicans have fallen short of the figures they reached at the presidential election of 1896. Republicans have more reasonable grounds for rejoicing. They have exceeded the strength shown by them in 1898, when their plurality was 22,869, under normal conditions. They have gained 9,000 over that vote.

Democrats have made their gain over their 1896 vote, and it is upon this poor basis that they rejoice. Meanwhile Republican national committeemen would have preferred Vermont's Republican vote kept down for the moral effect the result would have had in stirring the apathetic members of the party to more vigorous action.

A Few Remarks by Webster.

While there is a tendency in these times to quote from speeches made by statesmen long dead, but who are held in sacred memory, the following extracts from a speech delivered by Daniel Webster before the United States senate, January 31, 1824, will not be inappropriate at this time. Listen to what that great orator had to say:

"The natural hatred of the poor against the rich; the danger of a money-aristocracy; a power as great and dangerous as that resisted by the revolution; 'a call to a new declaration of independence;' repeated the Massachusetts senator in denunciation. 'Sir, I admonish the people against the object of cries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer in the country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play off his passions against his interests, and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all the fruits of liberty; in the name of patriotism, to injure and afflict his country; and in the name of independence, to destroy that very independence, and to make himself a beggar and a slave. Has he a dollar? He is advised to do that which will destroy half its value. Has he hands to labor? Let him hold them and sit still, than be pushed on, by fraud and artifice, to support measures which will render his labor useless and hopeless.

'I would say to every man, everywhere, who wishes by honest means to gain an honest living, 'Beware of wolves in sheeps clothing.' Whoever attempts under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of the public currency and bring on distress. In money matters, states your interest and your happiness to the heart.'

These remarks can be applied to the party, in the present campaign, where they fit snugly.

Here goes our bosom friend, Billy Beale, of the Mt. Gilead Register, again:

Our philosophical friend of the Marion Star argues that if Marcus Alonzo Hanna is "a man who can send wheat up to a dollar with ease and grace" he "is a good man to the fo." Can our Star friend imagine what would have been the result if we had all been "tied to" Leiter, the defunct wheat speculator, who at one time saw the grain even up to one and a half dollars? Suppose the whole nation had been corralled along with Leiter. Such an event would be liable to nick the smooth edges of stars.

Beale has overlooked the important fact that the methods of Leiter and Hanna are widely divergent. Leiter's motives were selfish. He cornered wheat for purely speculative purposes, solely for the benefit of Leiter. What Leiter did with his "corner" Hanna accomplishes by the use of the magic wand, for the general good of the farmer. Hanna doesn't benefit by the transaction, except to reap glory and get cartoons of himself in the Democratic newspapers. The danger that might have resulted from following Leiter does not apply in the case of Hanna, whom Democratic newspapers, like the esteemed Register, have loudly assisted in making great and all-powerful. It will be remembered that friend Beale recently attributed the rise in the price of wheat to Uncle Mark. As we have said so often before, great is Hanna!

"Nobody," says the Cincinnati Enquirer, "who has read Roosevelt's speech at Chicago on Labor Day has been able to tell what the speaker was trying to get at." No such difficulty can be felt in regard to Mr. Bryan's Chicago Labor Day speech. Mr. Bryan was trying to "get at" the votes of the laboring men who heard him. The fact that the occasion, the time and the place for a campaign speech was not appropriate did not interfere with his purpose. Mr. Bryan was there to make votes for himself. He could not resist the temptation to "get at" them. The impropriety of the effort did not seem to disturb him.

The Chicago Tribune contributes this prediction to the campaign: "The man elected president next November will wear no beard. The next vice president will wear eyeglasses and a mustache."

Chairman Hanna may possibly have had something to do with bringing about the big wheat crop in Kansas, but it is probable that Chairman Jones is responsible for the hot winds which have damaged the corn.

Ex-Governor John Peter Altgeld wants Democratic vigilance committees to watch the polls in Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana at the coming November election. If this is done it will also be necessary to appoint committees to watch the vigilance committees.

McCLAIN'S

Y. M. C. A.

A solid car of BED ROOM SUITS---that means a good many. You can be sure of being suited in price and design.

We furnish homes complete. Get our outfit prices.

NOTED DEMOCRAT

Hon. Arthur Sewall Dies This Morning of Apoplexy at His Home at Bath, Maine.

HE RAN WITH BRYAN IN 1896

Mr. Sewall Had Been Ill But a Couple of Days—He Came from a Distinguished Family and Was at the Head of the Great Shipping and Ship-Building Firm.

Bath, Maine, Sept. 5.—Hon. Arthur Sewall, candidate in 1896 for vice president on the Democratic ticket, died this morning of apoplexy.

Arthur Sewall was born at Bath, Maine, November 25, 1835. He came from a family illustrious on both sides of the water. The first Sewall to arrive in the United States settled in New York in 1734. Dummer Sewall, the great-grandfather of Arthur Sewall, removed to Bath in 1762. He purchased the large tract of land which forms the Sewall estate and on which stands the big shipyard of Arthur Sewall & Company. The firm was established in 1823 by Wm. D. Sewall, and the first vessel owned by it was the Diana, a small trader. From this beginning the house has developed to its present proportions, the owner of a huge fleet of the largest sailing merchantment afloat.

Wm. D. Sewall was succeeded in 1851 by his sons under the firm name of E. and A. Sewall. Later it became Arthur Sewall & Company, Mr. Sewall taking into the firm his son, William, and nephew, Samuel S. Sewall.

Mr. Sewall was president of the Maine Central railroad from 1884 to 1893, president of the Bath National bank and an officer or director in nearly every corporation in Bath. He became active in politics in 1888, when he was elected Democratic national committeeman. The nomination for vice president Chicago came to him as a surprise.

Mr. Sewall was married in 1859 to Miss Emma D. Croaker of Bath. He leaves two sons, Harold M. and Wm. Harold M. Sewall left the party of his father in 1890 and joined the Republican party, giving as his reason the failure of Democratic administrations. He was minister to Samoa and to Hawaii under President Harrison and was appointed special commissioner to Hawaii by President McKinley in 1898, and is prominent in Republican politics in Maine. Arthur Sewall's fortune is estimated at $5,000,000.

Mr. Sewall died without recovering consciousness. He had been so since he was stricken. His wife and son, William, were at the beside when he died.

Lawrence Coffy is ill with typhoid fever at his home on Lewis street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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Autumn Silks....

Plisse Taffetas In every autumn coloring, also in the evening shade. The brightest, richest silk shown for the money

75c

All Silk Corded Taffetas In many widths of cord. Serviceable and stylish

75c

Guaranteed Black Taffetas A soft, lustrous Taffeta, guaranteed by the maker to wear, stamped "guaranteed" in every yard

$1.00

WARNER & EDWARDS...

AN EARLY FROST.

Attempted Organization of Democratic Club Is a Failure.

Less than a dozen Democrats responded to the call for a meeting at the old Silver club rooms Tuesday evening to organize and prepare for work as a club during the campaign.

It appears that the official call for the meeting was published in the official organ, but was not seen by very many of the Democrats. The few present Tuesday evening decided to hold another meeting next Tuesday evening with the same object in view, and a band will be used to stir up enthusiasm and draw a crowd.

HENRY MONAHAN

Punctures an Artery, While Building a Ladder.

Henry Monahan was seriously injured Wednesday last while at work. Mr. Monahan was making a ladder and in some manner a sharp tool that he was using struck him in the right arm, puncturing an artery. For a few minutes it was feared that he would bleed to death.

The wounded man was hurried to the office of Dr. A. B. McMurray and his wound was dressed. It is not thought that there will be any serious results.

Drunkard Loses His Case.

Fred Fetter was given a verdict of forty-one dollars against Robert Wier of Caledonia, Tuesday. It will be remembered that Wier purchased a horse at the stock sale here, and gave an order for forty-one dollars on Ressler Brothers. Afterwards he instructed Ressler Brothers not to pay the order, saying he was drunk when he gave it. A suit was brought against him with the result mentioned.

Prospect Man's Injury.

On Monday evening John Reitle of Prospect fell over backward and injured his left wrist. The physician in that village diagnosed the injury as a sprain. Reitle's arm pained him so severely that he came to the Rhu sanatorium, Wednesday, where the injured member was examined by the use of the X-ray. It was found that he had sustained a Colles fracture. Drs. Rhu reduced the fracture.

S. N. Swick of this city has been made chairman of a committee of five to select a place for the holding of the seventh annual reunion of the Newhouse family. It is quite probable that this committee will choose either Marion or Maple Dell for its next reunion. Mr. Swick, however, will make an effort to bring the reunion to this city. It would probably bring a crowd of five hundred to Marion.

Henry Hazen left for Thonotossassa, Fla., Tuesday, to look after matters pertaining to the estate left by his father. Chief among his duties will be to see that the orange and other crops are properly taken care of. Mr. Hazen will be gone for some time. Mrs. Hazen accompanied him as far as Columbus, where she will make a visit with relatives.

Joseph Ross, residing north of the city, is building a fine new home on north State street, into which he will move his family as soon as the house is finished.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wagner of Cherry street, Saturday, a daughter.

IS MORE ACTIVITY

Registered Deals in Real Estate Show a Large Increase in Last Few Days.

FARM AND CITY LOT SALES

One Deal Is Made Where Consideration Is Nine Thousand Dollars, the Next Largest Is Four Thousand Dollars—Transfers Over County Are Much More Lively.

Deals in realty in the city and county have been a little more brisk the past few days than for some time back. Several of the deals were for nice considerations, the largest being the Gas Light company to the Gas company, four lots, $9000. The next was John Winsted to Arias D. Mitchell, 80 acres in Big Island township, $4000.

Wm. Uhl and wife to Harry Uhl, part of lot 257 in Marion, quit claim, $1.

Charles F. Bomoser, Jr., and wife to C. S. and S. B. Lippincott, two strips of land in Marion, $1.

Wm. W. Scott and wife to Electa A. Roberts, lot 52 in Three Locusts, $300.

Magdalena Biggerstaff to Viola B. Hughes one lot in Prospect, $100.

John Wynn to Emma Wynn, lot 207 in Gast & Doyle addition to Prospect, $1.

John C. Johnston and Louisa C. Johnston to Charles Molleocpf, one-half acre in Montgomery township, $600.

Lincoln G. Copeland and Laura May Copeland Reynolds, executor of Joshua Copeland, deceased, to Stephen and Christiana Roux, 48 49-100 acres in Montgomery township, $1640.

James L. Magruder to Harmin M. Sylvester, 96 acres in Bowling Green township, $4000.

John Hanley and wife to Johanna Ballenger, six rods, lot 4, part of lots 3 and 5 in Caledonia, $210.

Daniel A. Malachy and wife to Wm. Thomas A. Patten, 50 acres in Claridon township, $2225.

Daniel A. Malachy and wife to Wm. Fields, 30 acres in Claridon township, $1275.

John K. Peters and wife to John A. Holmes and Mattie E. Holmes, 60 acres in Grand township, $2400.

Ellas Wolfinger and wife to Charles W. Potter, 40 acres in Claridon township, $1200.

John Winstead and wife to Arias D. Mitchell, 80 acres in Big Island township, $4000.

The Marion Gas Light company to the Marion Gas company, lots 712, 713 718 and 719 in Marion, $9000.

Mary Uhl to Wm. Uhl, part of lot 257 in Marion, $1000.

Farewell at Salem's Church.

Farewell services will be held at the Evangelical Protestant Salem's church Sunday. Next week the work of remodeling the church proper will be commenced, and there will be no services for two Sundays following.

During this time Rev. H. H. Fleer will take his vacation. Mr. Fleer will spend the time in making a lecturing tour through the West. He will illustrate his lectures with a stereopticon.

Fred Diebold Is Ill.

Frederick Diebold, who has been operating a steam shovel at a point near Milwaukee, is seriously ill with a type of fever similar to that with which he suffered immediately after his return from Cuba. Mrs. Diebold is now with him. The Steam Shovel company has placed another man in Diebold's position to work until the latter's recovery.

Permission Is Granted.

The comptroller of the treasury has granted the application of the promoters of the new National Bank of Marion, to start a national bank here. The directors will have a meeting soon and decide on many matters pertaining to the opening of the bank, which will take place ere long.

Lumbering at Waldo.

The log business has become quite an enterprise in and near Waldo, there being daily hauled into that village about sixty loads of logs. Many of them being utilized by the new hoop and stave factory there, and the others are shipped to the city markets over the C., S. and H.

Broke an Arm.

Little Grace Meinhart, residing on the Boulevard, fell from a chair Tuesday evening and fractured her right arm. Drs. A. and Herman S. Rhu were summoned and reduced the fracture.

Has a Broken Shoulder.

William Brown a resident of north State street is suffering with a dislocated shoulder, the result of falling down stairs. The gentleman is under the care of Dr. J. C. Modrack.

A Team of Horses Killed.

A team of horses owned by Wm. Bender of Waldo, was struck by lightning and killed last Wednesday. Both animals were valuable.

Typhoid at LaRue.

LaRue and vicinity had eighteen bad cases of typhoid fever in the past few weeks. Of this number nearly all have recovered.

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

PATRIOTIC SOCIAL.

Given by the Relief Corps, Was a Decided Success.

One of the most enjoyable socials ever given by the Relief corps was that held Tuesday afternoon in the Union block hall, after the regular meeting. A large number of members was in attendance and fully demonstrated an expression of patriotism and enthusiasm. Several war songs were sung by the corps collectively, which created an abundance of patriotic fervor.

A very excellent paper, containing many beautiful thoughts on the subject of "Efforts," was prepared and read by Miss Carrie Winnek, and was highly praised by all present.

Miss Mary Fies gave several recitations, which charmingly entertained and showed her to be an elocutionist of much talent.

Clifford Barrett played several violin selections in a truly brilliant style and won many compliments from those present.

After the program light refreshments were served, and red, white and blue souvenirs presented.

The first of a series of patriotic socials given by the W. R. C. was voted a success.

STEPS OFF THE CAR

Luke Lenox Fails To Notice That He Is On the Last Car Near Indianapolis.

AND WALKS OFF THE REAR END

He Is Picked Up in an Unconscious Condition and Taken to a Hospital. Twenty-Four Hours Before He Is Able To Make Known His Place of Residence.

Luke Lenox, a LaRue citizen, while temporarily demented, had a frightful experience last week while enroute from Nebraska, which came near resulting in the loss of his life. It is nothing short of a miracle that he was not dashed to death.

West of Indianapolis, while the train was running at full speed, Mr. Lenox arose from his seat and walked to the rear end of the train. He failed to notice that he had reached the platform of the last car, and walked off it, falling to the ground below.

The demented man was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to a hospital. It was thought that he could not recover, and it was twenty-four hours before he was able to make his identity and place of residence known. Fortunately, however, his injuries were not serious. Mr. Lenox was badly bruised about the side and head, but no bones were broken, nor did he sustain serious internal injuries as at first believed.

Mr. Lenox is now at his home in LaRue, and while still quite sore from his injuries, will soon be fully recovered.

A GOOD BUSINESS

Is Done by Marion Manufacturing Company in Past Year.

The board of directors of the Marion Manufacturing company held a meeting Tuesday evening at the office of the Marion County bank.

The treasurer of the company made a report, which was quite satisfactory to the directors. The business so far has been very nearly as large as that of last year, and will probably equal it when the season closes. Not quite so many separators have been sold this year as last, but the business in wind stackers, engines and other machinery was enough larger to make up the deficiency.

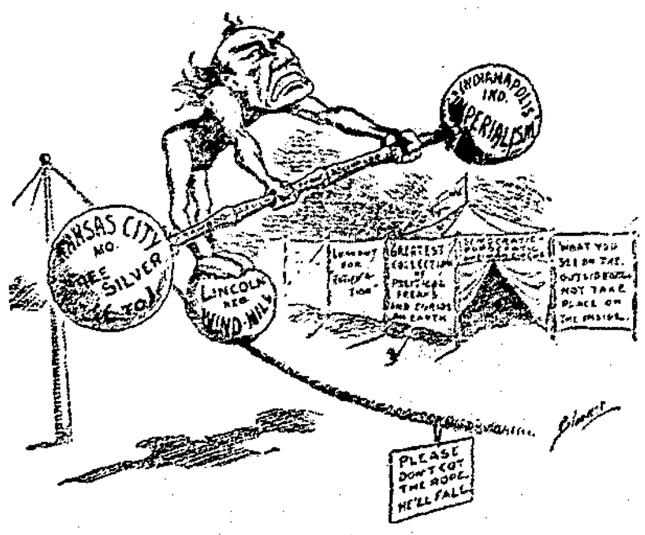
There was no important business transacted at Tuesday evening's meeting.

WILL FALK

Intends To Campaign Mayme Hal This Fall.

Will Falk is training his sorrel pacing mare, Mayme Hal, at the fairground track preparatory to campaigning her this fall. The mare has already shown ability to go along at a fine gait and with but three weeks' training can easily step a mile in forty or better.

Mr. Falk has not yet decided where he will start her first, but she will probably be one of the starters at the county fair this fall.



WHAT WILL BE HIS NEXT STUNT?

A NOVEL FEATURE

The Christian Endeavorers of Salem's Church Witness a Marriage at Their Social.

IT WAS AN UNEXPECTED EVENT

After Routine Business Is Transacted and While the Social Session Is On, Mr. Dallas J. Messenger and Miss Etta Good Call Upon Pastor Fleer for a Marriage Ceremony.

The Christian Endeavor society of the Evangelical Protestant Salem's church met at the residence of the pastor Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Fleer Tuesday evening. It was a most enjoyable and enjoyable session.

In the early part of the evening the time was given up to the transaction of routine business. Fifty new hymn books were ordered for the society and the Sunday school and twenty hymnals for the evening services.

After the completion of the business matters, Mr. Alfred Horn, in a few well-chosen words, presented Rev. H. H. Fleer with a beautiful Christian Endeavor pin. Refreshments were served and various forms of entertainment were indulged in.

The Christian Endeavorers hardly expected to attend a wedding when they received invitations to be present at the meeting of the society. It nevertheless a bona fide marriage service was performed during the social session. Mr. Dallas J. Messenger and Miss Etta Good called at the parsonage and Mr. Fleer united them in the holy bonds of matrimony. Two of the members of the Christian Endeavor society were called upon to act as witnesses, and the nuptial ceremony was one of the most enjoyable features of the affair.

STOCK IS SOLD.

T. J. Magruder Sells His Saddlery to Ringer & Jennings.

The T. J. Magruder stock of harness, saddlery, etc., has been sold to Messrs. Perry Ringer and John Jennings. An inventory is being made of the stock at present. The new firm will take possession of the box soon as such the inventory is completed.

Messrs. Ringer and Jennings have been in business further south on Main street for the past eighteen months, having purchased the stock of the late M. Ringer. This stock will be removed to the Magruder room and combined with the Magruder stock.

T. J. Magruder, who retires, established Magruder's Novelty saddle works under the firm name of Rufus & Magruder, January 2, 1854. One year later Mr. Magruder purchased his partner's interest and since that time has continually conducted the business alone.

Mr. Magruder is the pioneer saddler of Marion and his retirement removes one of the oldest merchants of the city from actual business. He was the patentee of Magruder's harness trimmings and has made a number of other improvements both in saddles and harness.

RESULT OF ACCIDENT.

L. W. Ireland's Illness Is Due to Internal Injuries.

L. W. Ireland was the victim of a serious accident last Monday. He was driving in the country, a few miles east of town, when he noticed a storm coming up, so he hastened and drove to a nearby farm house. The tenant of the farm came up and hitched his horse for him and told him to come in to the house until the storm had passed. On the way to the house they had to pass through an orchard in which there was a small fence. This being low Mr. Ireland thought that he could step over it. Just as he stepped he slipped and fell, on his left side, on the fence, with great force. It pained him for a while but then he thought it only a bruise. When he got home he commenced to feel worse and sent for Dr. Weeks. Upon close examination the doctor ascertained that he was internally injured. He reports his patient as somewhat improved but as yet in a very serious condition.

Circuit court will convene here September 18. So far there are fourteen cases on the docket.

THEY HAVE FRIENDS.

Inmates of County Jail Receive Liberal Donations from Friends.

The prisoners at present confined in the county jail have friends who are willing to provide for their welfare, and if things keep on coming for them the way they have the fellows will be living easier and fare better than the majority of the people on the outside of the place.

On Friday a fellow claiming to be a nephew of James McGill, the prisoner, who was shot by the police, brought him fifteen dollars in money, a basket of peaches, a dozen oranges, a sack of apples, one dozen packages of chewing tobacco, one-half dozen ten cent plugs of chewing tobacco, one-half dozen packages of smoking tobacco, a bottle of pickles, one bottle of ketchup and two boxes of matches.

Another fellow brought Edwards, the Caledonia horsethief, a basket of peaches, a watermelon, one dozen bananas, one-half dozen papers of tobacco and one box of matches.

A friend of Rose, the horse thief, brought him three packages of smoking tobacco, one-half dozen packages of chewing tobacco and two plugs of chewing tobacco.

FOR FINE FISHING

Game and Fish Warden Payne Is Now Planning for Future Enjoyment of Anglers.

ANOTHER RIVER IS STOCKED

Thirteen Hundred Little Mouth Bass Placed in the Sandusky Pike and Perch Are To Be Put In Next Spring. All the Squire Asks Is Protection for Fish.

M. V. Payne, the game warden of Marion county, received about fifteen hundred little mouth bass, which were placed in the Sandusky river Tuesday evening. The Sandusky river does not empty into Marion county, but many Marion county fishermen fish in its waters.

Another consignment of fish is to be received soon from the government. These will be placed in the Whetstone, especially those along the stream north to protect the fish. Mr. Payne says that much seining has been done in the Whetstone and he will not place any young fish in that river until he is reasonably sure that they will be given protection.

Bass also will be placed in the streams this fall but in the spring they will be stocked with pike and perch. It is the intention to place many thousands of both varieties in all the streams. This will do away with the carp.

The Scioto, Little Scioto and Sandusky rivers have now been given bass. All of the streams have been supplied with channel cat, and with a supply of perch and pike there will be excellent angling in this county in the years to come.

Mr. Payne desires to place as many bass in the county as possible if he can be certain of their protection. Some of the smaller streams will also very likely be given fish of this class yet this fall.

JOHN PUGH

Dies at the Marion County Infirmary Thursday Morning.

John Pugh died at the Marion county infirmary Thursday, where he has been confined since the first of the week. Pugh was stricken last week and Monday delirium tremens developed. He was moved to the Marion county infirmary and Dr. A. B. McMurray was summoned.

It was thought at first that he would recover, but Tuesday he was afflicted with spasms and Wednesday his legs and the entire lower portion of his body became paralyzed. From the time he was removed to the infirmary until his death he was delirious and unconscious of his surroundings. Wednesday evening the physician pronounced his case hopeless.

When Mike J. and William Burke came to this city John Pugh came with them. After the brothers dissolved partnership, Pugh remained with Mike J. Burke and has been the man of all work about his saloon for the past ten or twelve years.

The deceased was about fifty-five years of age and married. His father resides at Lakeview, Logan county. John Pugh was a familiar character on the streets of Marion. He was ever gentlemanly in deportment and always attended strictly to his own business.

The funeral took place Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the remains were placed in the Marion cemetery.

Probate Court.

Frank Harrel and Mary A. Hummer have been licensed to marry.

Charles Nash and Mary Conter, Harrison L. Smith and Lena Shoemaker, Louis Rothman and Naoma Barnthouse have been licensed to wed.

John C. Lyon and Nancy A. Butler, Francis M. Fairchild and Mildred May Mitchell and Dallas J. Messenger and Etta Good have been licensed to wed.

John B. Irwin and Belle Kennedy have been licensed to marry.

Robert F. Stevens and Clarissa Cramer have been licensed to marry.

C. F. Crock and Maud M. Holstetter have been licensed to marry.

Samuel Fox has a good horse in a bad condition, as the result of the animals' attempt to jump a barb wire fence surrounding its pasture ground, on the Reber farm, north of town.

THE MANHATTAN. | THE MANHATTAN.

Neckwear Fashions

are continually changing and a great deal of the change consists in the new shapes.

For the Fall season the shapes are much smaller in Four-in-Hands and Tecks. The shapes of Bows, Batswings, Club Ties and Band Bows, have a tendency to be a trifle larger in shape.

The patterns are in some cases a trifle loud but very swell at that.

Our early Fall purchases are now all in. Stop and take a look at them.

The Manhattan.

All Our Country Customers

Know that it is economy to deal with us but then our about-to-be customers will have to be convinced. Just glance at the great bargains below:

Corn cutters	15 Cents
Axle grease per box	4 "
Half soles per pair	10 "
Shoe nails two boxes for	5 "
Cobblers outfit	80 "
Twenty-six inch hand saw	35 "
Brasses	25 "
Three-cornered file	3 "
Three harness snaps	5 "
Paint per can	10 "
Bottle machine oil	5 "

THE RACKET STORE.

148 & 147 North Main Street. W. B. DeVeny, Proprietor.

THE LEWIS GROCERY.

Fancy Peaches.

We have handled hundreds of baskets of Peaches during the past two weeks, but beginning today we will receive heavy daily shipments of mostly fancy stock, including the large Yellow and White varieties, for immediate table use and for canning. This fruit will have that rich "peachy" flavor, that can only be found in those late varieties.

Order now. Don't put it off.

PLUMS.

We are also handling large daily shipments of Lombard Plums.

R. T. Lewis & Co.

S. Main St. Opp. Court House. Marion, O.

AT AKRON

Mr. John Tynan an Miss Hefferman Are Married.

John Tynan of this city and Miss Anna Hefferman of Akron, were united in marriage at the West Hill Catholic church in Akron at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, the pastor of that church officiating.

After an elegant wedding dinner at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hefferman, the bride and groom left for a stay of two weeks at Niagara Falls and other eastern points.

Mr. and Mrs. Tynan will make their future home in this city, Mr. Tynan having a nice home ready for occupancy on Oak street.

MRS. SOPHIA LEFFLER

Passes Away Tuesday Evening, After Two Weeks' Illness.

Mrs. Sophia Leffler, wife of John Leffler of 316 Reed avenue, died Tuesday evening at about 7 o'clock, after an illness of two weeks. She suffered from the afflictions that come to the aged, and her death was not unexpected.

The deceased was seventy years, eight months and fourteen days old. She had lived here for many years and was known to a large portion of the citizens of Marion.

The funeral took place from the residence Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FORMER MARIONITE

Will Go Into Business at Toledo in the Near Future.

Ex-Superintendent R. W. Wallace of the Columbus school for the blind and family moved to their new home in Toledo Wednesday. Mr. Wallace has not fully determined upon the work he will take up in the future, but it will either be insurance or the building and loan business, with both of which he is quite familiar. The new superintendent of the school for the blind will take charge of the institution, September 15.

Jacob Schoenlaub, father of J. J. Schoenlaub, the county treasurer, was at Columbus Tuesday in attendance at the meeting of the Association of the Veterans of the Mexican war. There was a large attendance of the veterans present from all over the state, and a most agreeable time was had.

The Sterling Store.

SPECIAL SALE.....OF.....

Pillow Tops.

We have received another lot of those Fancy Printed Pillow Tops that usually retailed at 50c, and will place them on sale

Tomorrow Morning at 25c each.

Remember that these goods require no floss and are ready for use.

See them in our window. Come early and make your selection as they will sell rapidly.

The Sterling Store.

Ladies' Furnishings and Fancy Goods...

E. CENTER ST.

This Store Is Open Evenings.

On a Hay-Stack.

Milton H. Rhodes, residing in the western part of the county, fell from a hay-stack last Saturday, sustaining serious injuries.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MISSOURI LEADS

Apples Take First Place at the Paris Exposition.

SIX PRIZES HAVE BEEN WON SO FAR

Result of Exhibits Means Much to the State—Possibility of Shipping Fruit to Foreign Markets Has Been Clearly Demonstrated and a Big Trade Assured.

Missouri fruit growers are assured of a market on the continent this fall as a direct result of their exhibits at the Paris exposition.

Secretary L. A. Goodman of the Missouri Horticultural society recently received official notice that the Missouri apple exhibit had carried off the first prize for the sixth successive time since the Paris exposition. There have been six competitions so far, and Missouri captured highest honors at each of them. The seventh competition occurred the other day, and from the best information at hand it seems more than probable that the first prize was awarded to Missouri fruit.

When seen at his home the other night Mr. Goodman evidenced decided pleasure at the good news he had received.

"I received notice by letter from Mr. C. B. Brackett, expert in pomology, who is in charge of the fruit exhibition of the United States at the Paris exposition, he said to a Kansas City Times reporter. "Mr. Brackett writes that the competition was held on Aug. 9 and that the Missouri display consisted of Ingram and Ben Davis apples, the jury of awards making their decision largely upon the former variety. The condition of the fruit, he says, was almost perfect. This is little less than wonderful in view of the fact that all the fruit exhibited so far was grown last year. The fruit consisted originally of 77 barrels, or 220 bushels, of 11 varieties of apples. These were collected last fall and kept in cold storage here in Kansas City until March of the present year, when they were repacked in barrels and these paper and shipped in a refrigerator car direct to New York, where the day following they were put in cold storage aboard the steamship St. Paul and transported to Havre. There they were put in cold storage, and the supply has been drawn on, 10 or 12 barrels at a time, for the several prize competitions. The seventh contest will also be upon last year's apples, but for the two remaining competitions we shall ship new fruit to Paris by express.

"These competitions will occur on Sept. 26, for which we shall ship 12 barrels of new apples from Kansas City on Sept. 12, and on Oct. 10, for which we shall also express about a dozen barrels abroad. In both instances we intend to ship about 24 varieties, half a barrel of each. We want to make as fine a showing as possible, for, having won honors successively up to this point, we cannot afford to be turned down at the last.

"Only United States fruit has been exhibited so far, but in October this country will have to compete with all other countries in the fruit competition, as the ninth and final display has been selected for the all world contest. There is little doubt but that the United States will capture all the special awards, however, in view of the record made by the Missouri fruit particularly.

"The awards have been classed as first, second, third and fourth, and while many states have had to content themselves with the fourth classification the judges have rated Missouri fruit first every time.

"The Missouri table, as it is known, has been supplied once every three weeks with fresh fruit from the Havre cold storage, and the condition of the apples has set aside all doubts as to the feasibility of supplying the foreign markets. By keeping the fruit in cold storage previous to shipment every barrel of apples shipped abroad can be guaranteed, and we are going to have a big trade in Germany, Austria, Italy and other European countries this fall.

"The demand that has been created abroad is already manifested in the number of inquiries received from buyers in Vienna, Berlin, Naples and other continental cities. The display at Paris was not a horticultural exhibit, but purely a commercial one. We sent only such varieties as would stand shipment and which can be supplied to a large foreign trade. It was a business proposition, and it has already succeeded.

"Kansas City will be the great center for this new trade inasmuch as the fruit for the foreign markets will be shipped here and kept in cold storage until shipped abroad," concluded Mr. Goodman. "It will increase wonderfully and may be said to inaugurate a new era for the fruit growers of this state."

In line with the commercial feature of the Missouri fruit display at Paris Mr. Brackett wrote Mr. Goodman as follows:

"The exhibit has attracted considerable attention from Englishmen, Germans, Austrians and Prussians especially and will do much, I am sure, to enlarge the foreign market for fruit."

Elaborate Waistcoat For Women.

A new waistcoat has made its bow to the Parisian public and seems to have hit feminine fancy. It is of white taffeta, embroidered or painted in water colors, with small roses and is made like a man's waistcoat, with a strap and buckle in the back, says the New York Sun. Being worn with a bolero or Eton, there is no pretense of hiding this buckle, which is of the most elaborate character and matches the handsome buttons which in front fasten the waistcoat over a jabot of costly lace.

MR. HEATH'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Johnson, New First Assistant Postmaster General.

William M. Johnson, who has been appointed to fill the post of first assistant postmaster general made vacant by the resignation of Perry S. Heath, has been in public life for only five years, but he has been remarkably successful. He lives in Hackensack, N. J., and in 1895 was elected to the state senate, being the first Republican so honored by Bergen county. He was reelected and at the beginning of his second term was chosen president of the New Jersey senate. During a recent visit of New Jersey's governor to Europe he was acting governor for two months.

Mr. Johnson is a tall, thin man, with very dark hair and whiskers. He is a lawyer and is considered quite an expert

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON.

in corporation law. Mr. Johnson was born in Newton, N. J., in 1847 and is the son of W. S. Johnson, secretary of state for New Jersey from 1861 to 1865. He was graduated from Princeton in 1867 and was admitted to the Trenton bar in 1870. In 1871 he removed to Hackensack and built up a lucrative law practice. He was a friend of the late William Walter Phelps and is a trustee of the Phelps estate.

For several years Mr. Johnson served on the Republican state committee and in 1888 was a delegate to the national convention.

Mr. Johnson's family consists of his wife and two sons. He has recently presented to Hackensack a public library, which is now being erected and which will cost $50,000.

TIPPLING WOMEN.

Mrs. Lake, Who Says Drink Habit Is Very Common In Society.

Mrs. M. L. Lake of St. Louis, whose recent charge that the habit of tippling among society women had become shockingly common has created so much comment, is the third vice president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. Her startling statement was made at the annual convention of that organization, lately held in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Lake, who read her report, took the breath of her listeners away when she said bluntly, speaking of the use of intoxicants by society women:

"Why, would you believe it, at many afternoon teas intoxicating liquor has taken the place of tea to a noticeable extent!

"There is where the young debutantes begin to acquire the taste for stimulants. It is added to by the wines served at their dinners. Soon they do not care to eat unless they have their cocktails first. The rest follows as a matter of course. There is but one sure cure—stop the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

"There are many women from higher classes of society going to the House of

MRS. M. L. LAKE.

the Good Shepherd voluntarily to get away from liquor. The number is increasing all the time," continued Mrs. Lake, quoting the mother superior, "and at the woman's alcoholic ward at Bellevue the attending nurses and physicians state that seldom a day goes by that some decent looking woman is not brought in or comes herself to be treated. The ratio has gone up frightfully in the past few years.

"Who can contemplate the future without a shudder if this and other vices which undermine and destroy the life bearing force of the world are permitted not only to exist, but every opportunity and means for developing them receive the sanction of society and the protection of law?"

Cynical.

"I hate to hear a man continually saying he wishes he were a boy again," said Mr. Sirius Barker in his usual vindictive tone.

"Don't you admire sentimentality?"

"That ain't sentimentality. It's moral cowardice. When a man wishes he were a boy again, it's because he wants to break loose and cut up. He knows that a boy can get off with a lecture and a switching for doing things that would send a man to jail."—Washington Star.

RICH SECTION OPENED.

First Train Over the Gulf and Ship Island Road Started.

ITS HISTORY FULL OF TRAGEDY.

Building of New Mississippi Line to New Gulf Outlet Attended by Series of Fatalities—Killing of Gambrell by Colonel James S. Hamilton, The Adams-Martin Duel.

The first train over the new road to the gulf of Mexico—the Gulf and Ship Island—left Jackson, Miss., at 9:30 the other morning, reaching the terminus, Gulfport, at 2 o'clock, says the Chicago Times-Herald. A number of state officials, together with officers of the road, made the trip. At Gulfport a banquet was given in the evening, and many speeches were made that predict a future for the new seacoast city. Gulfport is nothing more than a village now. At Jackson, the northern terminus, connection is made with the Illinois Central and the Alabama and Vicksburg branch of the Cincinnati Southern road. It is believed that the Gulf and Ship Island will eventually be extended to Memphis, and when that is done the expectation is that some of the grain trade of the northwest will be sent abroad via Gulfport.

The road passes through a section of the state that is new to civilization. Many of the inhabitants along its line had never seen a locomotive engine until the work trains appeared and awakened echoes from the hills which had heretofore caught only the cries of the wildcat, the dying groans of fandists and the piercing crack of the gentleman's rifle. The road passes through a portion of Jones county, which seceded from the Confederacy during the civil war and set up an independent government. It traverses Wayne county, which has fewer Bibles per capita than any other county in the nation. It splits Green county almost in twain, and some of the roadbed is made of dirt on which the notorious Murrell and Copeland gang of murderers and outlaws made their rendezvous for a decade.

The road opens to the lumber trade a virgin pine forest. It is estimated that within the next five years more than 1,000,000,000 feet of timber will go to the north on cars hauled by this new line. The land adjacent is favorable for raising fruits and grapes, but it has never been cultivated. Not a palatial house is to be seen between Jackson and Gulfport. The inhabitants for the most part have existed among themselves without having come in contact with the outside world. The road will make the work of the revenue agent less perilous. Illicit distilleries have flourished for years unmolested in much of the territory heretofore officers have been afraid to penetrate its ravines, hollows and hillsides.

The history of this road has been attended by more tragic deaths than that of any other enterprise started in the south since the civil war. Twenty-five years ago Colonel James S. Hamilton married one of the belles of Mississippi, Miss Fanny Buck. Their first child was a son, and he was named for his father, John S., Jr. On the day of the child's baptism Colonel Hamilton said to his wife that he would build a railroad, that his heir might become its president when he had attained his majority. Colonel Hamilton selected the terminal point, and Mrs. Hamilton gave Gulfport its name. Twenty-four hours after the last spike had been driven which made the road complete between these two points Jones S. Hamilton, Jr., was killed by the cars in the yards at Jackson. That was a few weeks ago. Colonel Hamilton still holds an interest in the railway company, and it was his son's aim to escort a number of his young friends to Gulfport on the train the other day. Instead his grave received new flowers from those he expected to entertain.

In 1881, after a survey of the road had been made, Colonel Hamilton interested Chicago capital in pushing the road to completion. At the time he was lessee of the state penitentiary, a state senator, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic party and the wealthiest man in the state. His home, Belhaven, was the most magnificent in the country. It sat on an eminence two miles from the statehouse and contained 600 acres in flower yards, tennis courts and fishing pools. His reputation for lavish hospitality was known throughout the south.

In his political affairs Colonel Hamilton encountered the bitter opposition of John H. Martin, a descendant of Chief Justice John Marshall; T. Dabney Marshall, a literary and art critic, and Roderick Dhu Gambrell, who were the leaders of the prohibition movement. Bitter personalities were exchanged, and Hamilton was challenged by Gambrell to fight a duel. Attacks on Colonel Hamilton continued, and in May, 1886, he and Gambrell met on the bridge which divides East from West Jackson. There were no eyewitnesses to what followed, but when the crowd got to the place, having been attracted by shots, Gambrell was dead, and Hamilton was seriously wounded.

The affair caused great excitement. There was talk of lynching Hamilton, and the residents, about evenly divided between the factions, came so near to a clash that a call for the militia was necessary. Meantime Gambrell's picture was being sold throughout the civilized world. Boxes of them were shipped to Australia and to Africa. Miss Frances E. Willard started a subscription for the purpose of assisting the prosecuting fund.

After spending a year in prison Colonel Hamilton was acquitted, his release being celebrated by a remarkable demonstration of rejoicing, in which Hamilton was brought into the city in a carriage drawn by 100 prominent residents. The week before the end of the trial, however, General Wirt Adams and John H. Martin killed each other under most sensational circumstances as the result of the proceedings. General Adams had testified to Colonel Hamilton's good character and was attacked by Martin in his paper. Adams and a friend went to Martin's office. The offensive article was pointed out, and Martin said he was responsible for its appearance. In fact, had written it.

"Then are you armed?" asked General Adams. Martin said he was not. Pulling out his watch General Adams replied: "It is now 2:55. I will give you until 3 o'clock." Martin ran for his home, four blocks away, while Adams took a position across the street from Martin's office. Ten 25 minutes passed. Then Martin showed himself around the corner. Adams advanced to meet him. When the two were within 40 feet of each other, they began firing. The first bullet struck Martin in the thigh and knocked him down. General Adams continued advancing. Martin had recovered from the stun and was firing with deliberate aim. At the third shot from Adams' pistol Martin fell backward, mortally wounded.

Adams had one ball remaining, and he walked to where his enemy lay and looked down at him. Martin, too, had one bullet in his pistol. Meantime General Adams had been untouched. Two shots rang out simultaneously, and General Adams fell, his face striking the pit of Martin's stomach. When the officers reached the spot, both were dead. Colonel Hamilton came out of jail with his vast estate heavily incumbered. A government land grant made to the road had been forfeited, but this was recovered through the efforts of Secretary James G. Blaine, to whom Hamilton had gone to school in Kentucky.

A little while after Hamilton killed Gambrell a railroad tie contractor of the name of Purvis killed a man of the name of McDonald, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. On the scaffold Purvis denied his guilt. When the knot was adjusted and the trap sprung, the rope slackened, and instead of Purvis being suspended in the air he fell to the ground. In the excitement the execution was delayed, and on Purvis' claim that he could not be resentenced because he already had been legally hanged the case became one of the most noted in the history of the state. Purvis eventually was pardoned, and he is now in the woods along the line of the Gulf and Ship Island railroad getting out bridge timber.

Active work on the Gulf and Ship Island was resumed five years ago. About the time it seemed certain that it would be pushed to completion Colonel Hamilton fell down his steps, receiving wounds which practically have made him helpless ever since. He is little better than an invalid.

Gulfport is on something of a boom. The harbor is a natural one and will require little money from the national government. It is almost midway between Mobile and New Orleans and is touched also by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The fact that it is the terminal of the Gulf and Ship Island will make it an important lumber shipping point for years to come. Many sawmills, canning factories, storehouses and residences are already in the course of construction.

SENTRY DUTY IN CHINA.

Washington Boy Writes of His Experiences In the Orient.

A letter has been received in Washington from Edward Stumph, who for two years has been an apprentice boy on the United States steamship Newark. That ship is now in Chinese waters and has had a part in recent events, says the Washington Post. Young Stumph is a native of Washington and graduated from the public schools there. The letter was written from Taku, China.

Mr. Stumph says he was one of those landed by the Newark, and, as he puts it, he had the warmest scrap he ever had in his life. "John Chinaman," continues the young sailor, "is not as ignorant in warfare as the powers thought. I had quite an experience and am glad of it. We suffered through the work of hauling railroad ties and getting very little to eat and drink. There was one can of beef to eight men and a handful of hard tack, and then we had to stand sentry duty at night with nothing to drink but canal water, in which canal every five minutes could be seen bodies of Chinamen floating by.

"We had a hard time of it, but it all goes in war. Our captain (McCalla) has gone to the American hospital at Yokohama for the dressing of his wounds, which are not serious, thank God. We would hate to lose him, for he is a very brave man. I did not believe it until I saw it. He saved everybody's life that was in the expedition, and if it had not been for his cool head and judgment Admiral Seymour could have helped us but very little."

The letter was dated July 17. It stated that the Newark was to sail a few days later for Nagasaki, Japan, for stores and provisions, and then the jackies expected to go to Manila.

A Safety Mask For Miners.

An interesting apparatus to be worn by rescue workers in coal mines has recently been patented in Vienna. It consists of an india rubber cloth receptacle made in the form of a collar which is worn close about the neck, says the Chicago News. It serves as a breathing bag, as it contains a supply of quicklime for absorbing carbonic acid gas and water vapor. The face is inclosed in a mask, and oxygen for breathing is carried in a "container." A man wearing this apparatus properly adjusted can remain in a mine filled with irrespirable gas as long as his supply of oxygen holds out.

LOOTING OF TIEN-TSIN.

Scenes Following the Fall of the Native City.

HORRIBLE SIGHTS WITNESSED.

Chinese Killed by Chinese For Refusing to Fight Against Foreigners—Their Heads Hung on the Walls—Rich Booty Secured by American Soldiers and Others.

The ancient stone walls of the Chinese city of Tien-tsin, surrounded on the days of its occupation by the allied troops, was a square mile of sack, filth, ruin and death, such turmoil and pillage as history could hardly duplicate. Under normal conditions the place was no better than a huge cesspool, festering with the accumulated rubbish from a population of nearly 1,000,000 packed into a labyrinth of hovels around the palaces of viceroys and petty mandarins who absorbed their wealth and gave them not even sewers in return. Now it is the incarnation of all the suffering, horrors and waste of war.

The European soldiers when they fought their way up to the walls saw floating in the canals and ditches outside dozens of Chinese slain by their own people because they refused to fight. The bodies were headless and their hands were tied behind their backs. The heads were discovered afterward. Rows of them decorated the outer walls, hung by their pigtails.

Five flags were flying from the high pagodas on the city walls when the newspaper correspondent entered—the French, Japanese, American, Russian and British. "It was hard enough to get those flags up there," remarked a foreign officer, "but the real trouble will be to get them down." The suburbs of the city presented a foretaste of what was inside. Shells had torn the huts and plowed the ground, while the dead men scattered among dead horses, pigs and dogs testified how thoroughly the bullets had swept the region the day before.

The sights inside compelled respect for the fighting qualities of the Chinese. Their dead were everywhere. Dressed in the coarse blue cooly blouse and trousers decorated with charactors guaranteed to render them invulnerable to foreign bullets, they were strewn all along the top of the wall wherever they had fallen. Walking a quarter of a mile along the embankment, the bodies averaged one in ten feet, and the wall was nearly ten miles long.

Throughout the city the demolished houses and hundreds of killed gave evidence of how vastly more effective had been the foreign shell fire within the walls of the city than the Chinese bombardment of the foreign settlement which, lasting for a month, had killed only a dozen people. The viceroy had constructed in the palace yard two comfortable and impenetrable bombproofs—excavations guarded by sand bags—but the common people were less fortunate. Many women and children were lying dead in the streets, torn terribly by shrapnel. The living populace were utterly indifferent to their dead. They would not take the trouble to drag them out of the streets or even cover them with matting, as a foreign soldier did afterward, but trampled them underfoot without bothering to turn aside. Before the shooting in the streets was finished thousands of Chinese had emerged from their burrows carrying white flags or the flags of foreign nations, principally the Japanese.

Most remarkable of all the sights was the looting of the city. The middle of the place was like an ant hill kicked open. Chinese swarmed everywhere, thousands and thousands of them, diving into the flames of the burning shops, getting under falling walls and into choking clouds of smoke. Most of them were half naked, grimy with smoke and sometimes dripping with blood. They preyed upon one another. A Chinese appearing with a prize must fight his way. Other Chinese sprang upon him and clutched his plunder. They rolled among the corpses, pulling and tearing, while children being trampled down cried for help, and the mob poured right along over them.

The palaces, the mint, the pawnshops, the stores of silks, furs and jewelry were the first objects of attack. Near the middle of the city was the most prosperous pawnshop, an institution that had probably existed for centuries. Wealthy Chinese were accustomed to store their winter clothing there for safe keeping. When the doors were battered down, the mob flowed in like a tidal wave. There were British officers, naval and military; soldiers and sailors, with a good sprinkling of sikhs, but principally Chinese. In a twinkling all was pandemonium. The Chinese knew where the best treasure was to be found, and the soldiers followed them. Two forces collided in the gateway, a line of Chinese struggling to enter and another fighting to get out with great armfuls of loot, while an occasional soldier went through the crowd. Tien-tsin experienced a sweeping redistribution of wealth, but on the old scheme of prizes to the strongest.

The looting continued for three days. On the first day it was entirely unrestrained. Many white people accumulated stacks of goods by simply standing at the city gates and holding up the best laden Chinese from the endless procession that flowed out. Pack horses, carts, rickshaws, coolies loaded with trunks and sacks and piled with loose silks, furs and bronzes crowded all the roads leading down to the settlement. English officers rode with their horses concealed under dry goods and soldiers slung bundles on their bayonets.

On the second day a conference of commanding officers decided to adopt repressive measures. The commanders, excepting the French, empowered the British, who were doing provost duty, to seize all loot. This order the British attempted to execute by locking up the looters. They took all bundles and reported the names of claimants for future inquiry. Naturally this step provoked grumbling, particularly among the soldiers of other nationalities. Captain Bailey, the provost marshal, a big bodied, big voiced English man, explained that the prohibition was designed to restrain civilians from getting the spoils which should go to the men who did the fighting. The official statement is that all seized loot will be sold, the proceeds to be divided among the soldiers as prize money. But soldiers, wise through former campaigns, comment skeptically.

The Japanese, so far as casual observation showed, did the least looting, because of the admirable discipline under which their soldiers are held. The Americans had all to themselves one large arsenal, which they occupied on entering the city. It contained not only cannon, but a fine store of small arms, swords of curious and rich pattern, rifles of various makes, with stands of the long two man guns, which are simply giant rifles, throwing a ball which, from the report and the whistle, the soldiers in the fight judged to be 1 pounders. Munitions of war were not the only contents of the arsenal. High officers had lived there and in flight had left stacks of clothing and other articles of great value. All this stuff is to be sold or shipped to Washington as spoils of war.

On the third day of the occupation a more effective method was followed by compelling looters to give up their loads at the city gate. Even this measure did not prevent the loss of much gold and silver. Civilians from the concession made a general raid on the salt commissioner's treasure, and many succeeded in smuggling loads of silver bars through to the settlement. The Americans seized nearly 1,000,000 taels' worth of precious metals, which is piled up in the marine barracks.

Today the walled city looks as though a tornado had stricken it. Enough valuable property has been destroyed to stock a big city, and enough has been seized to give every soldier a considerable sum if the distribution is honestly administered.

BRESCI'S AWFUL DOOM.

Solitary Confinement In Silence and Idleness For Humbert's Slayer.

Though under the law of Italy abolishing capital punishment Gaetano Bresci, the anarchist who killed King Humbert of Italy at Monza and who has been sentenced to life imprisonment, escapes death, his fate will appear to most men far worse than death, says the New York World. His first place of incarceration will be the "secret cell," a chamber about six feet long by three feet wide and half lighted. A few inches above the floor is a plank about half a yard wide and slightly inclined, which serves as a bed. The food is bread and water, passed through the little window called the "spy" by the jailer, the door being always rigorously closed. He will be condemned to absolute silence. If he

GAETANO BRESCI.

breaks the rule, he is subject to other punishments, such as the strait waistcoat, irons and strait bed. If he attempts his life in any way, he will be put into the strait waistcoat and at night into a sort of sack in which he cannot move.

When he has suffered the punishment of the "secret cell" for a longer or shorter time, he will be removed to another cell, where he must remain for ten years. Its size depends on the construction of the prison. These cells are lighted from the corridor and are generally about two yards square. The bed is the usual plank and bread and water the food. In winter a single blanket is allowed at night. Silence is still enjoined. The only concession is the door being opened a few inches. The food is given only once in the 24 hours. If the prisoner is sick, the doctor can have him removed to the prison infirmary, where he is kept in a separate chamber. Prisoners in solitary confinement may neither read, write, smoke nor work. They are condemned to absolute idleness and absolute silence. Very few withstand it long. They either go mad or die.

Rare Flowering Tree.

A new flower is blossoming in Central park, says the New York Sun. It is the flower which grows on the Queensland dro tree, known otherwise as the Stenocarpus sinuatus. It has taken Mr. Rose, the park landscape gardener, several years to cultivate the tree, which is now blossoming. The flowers are red. The tree in its present condition is said to be worth no less than $1,000.

A GOSPEL LIGHTHOUSE.

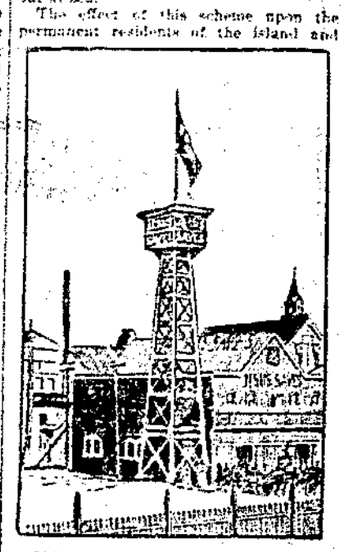
Unique Mission Erected on the Sands of Wicked Coney Island.

One of the most unique missions in the country is at Coney Island, New York's popular and wicked seaside resort celebrated in song and story. It is a church whose spire is built in the shape of a lighthouse. In place of the light there are electrically illuminated gospel texts. This unique mission has recently been completed by William D. Hughes, a missionary who has been at work among the people of Coney Island for three years.

The lighthouse spire is in the shape of a circular tower, 60 feet high. On its top is a low shaped affair of wood, so arranged that from its sides will flash inspiring words of Christ's religion. The device is in the shape of a transparency, so fixed that electric lights will shine through great letters cut stencillike in tin.

The familiar system used by certain advertisers in making an electric current flash from letter to letter and thus spell a word is employed by Mr. Hughes in his gospel lighthouse. The sentences are necessarily short, being restricted to two or three words. From the top of the tower, waving from a tall flagstaff, is a streamer bearing the words "Jesus Saves." The lighthouse is less than 200 feet from the water's edge, and it is said that the message can be read two miles out at sea.

The effect of this scheme upon the permanent residents of the island and



CONEY ISLAND'S GOSPEL LIGHTHOUSE.

upon the pleasure seeking visitors is yet to be proved. That it is regarded hopefully by Mr. Hughes is evinced by the fact that he intends adding still another electrical scheme to it. He is now negotiating with a firm of electricians for an instrument similar to that used sometime ago in throwing letters of fire upon the clouds at night.

Mr. Hughes and his family live in the balcony of the church and the latchstring is always out. Both physical and spiritual food are free to those who ask. Mr. Hughes believes in one table for all, and the poorest tramp is invited to eat with his family.

Village or City.

The line has been drawn, it seems, at which a small town emerges from its chrysalis condition and becomes a city.

Farmer Oatcake was a witness in a case in circuit court. He had given his testimony and was about to step down when the lawyer who was cross examining him asked as a matter of form:

"This took place, did it, in the village of Bunkertown?"

"Yes, sir," replied Farmer Oatcake, "in the city of Bunkertown."

"You call it a city, do you?" said the lawyer. "What is your idea of the difference between a village and a city?"

"Well," rejoined the farmer on reflecting a moment, "a village is a place where you can take a drove of cattle through the main street, and a city is a place where you can't."—Youth's Companion.

John F. Getz of Portsmouth was in the city Wednesday evening visiting friends. Mr. Getz was a member of the Fourth O. V. I. during the Spanish-American war and has many friends among the boys here.

Sale in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division.

In the matter of Milton M. Culp, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

The undersigned Trustee of the estate of Milton M. Culp, bankrupt, will offer for sale at public auction on

Saturday the 29th Day of September,

A. D. 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following real estate situate in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and being lot number three thousand six hundred and forty-five (3645) in Keefer's addition to said City of Marion, Ohio.

Said sale will be on the premises at 521 Windsor street in said city.

The appraised value of said real estate is $1600.00. Terms of sale will be for cash.

CEDRIC S. JOHNSON, Trustee.
MILTON M. CULP, a Bankrupt.
241-fri-15

Legal Notice.

Thomas J. Bauer, whose last known place of residence was at Aspen, Colorado, and Lillian E. Bauer, whose last known place of residence was at Mt. Clemens, Mich., but both of whose present places of residence are unknown, will take notice that on August 3, 1900, Henry W. Sager died his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, against them, praying for judgment for $86 00, with 6 per cent. interest from July 12, 1899, and costs. And that on the same day an order of attachment was issued out of said Court in said case and that under said writ of attachment the real estate of said defendant, Lillian E. Bauer, in Marion county, Ohio, was duly attached.

You are hereby notified that you are required to answer or demur to said petition and pleadings on or before October 22, 1900, or judgment will be taken against you.

Marion, O., August 3rd, 1900.

HENRY W. SAGER.
By Louis E. Myers, his attorney 11 1-6

Legal Notice.

The State of Ohio, Marion county, ss. In Common Pleas Court.

Sarah Ellen Spears vs. Burley Spears. No. 9830.

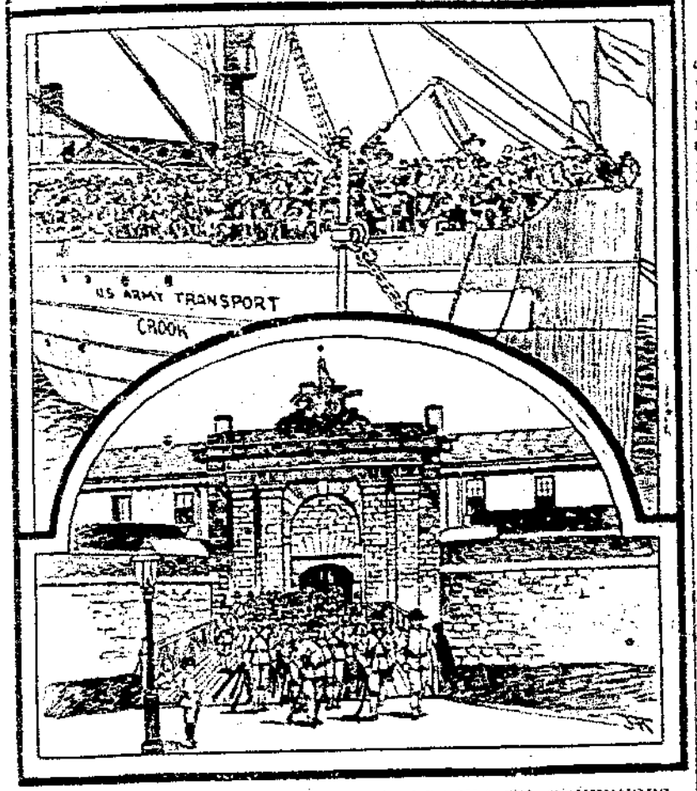
Burley Spears, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 11th day of August, 1900, plaintiff filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said Burley Spears on the grounds of gross neglect, willful absence and extreme cruelty, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after the 29th day of September, 1900.

SARAH ELLEN SPEARS,
Per Copeland & Hartram,
Her Attorney.
12-1-6

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

RUSHING TROOPS TO CHINA.

By Cyrus Sylvester.



INFANTRY REGIMENT LEAVING BARRACKS ON GOVERNORS ISLAND.

In spite of the fact that Peking has fallen our war department is still busy rushing soldiers and munitions across the Pacific. Early in the development of the Boxer trouble the authorities at Washington decided that the war in China was to be a long and serious affair. Plans were made accordingly. It was determined that if any mistake was made it would be on the side of safety, and that it would be better to have too many troops in readiness than to have too few.

No matter how efficient a war department may be it cannot get together a big army at a moment's notice and send it to the ends of the earth without some delay. So the plans which were made a month or six weeks ago, when the Chinese situation was perhaps more serious than it is today, are just now being carried out.

If we had had a standing army of 25,000 men on the Pacific coast and another one of equal size on the Atlantic seaboard there would have been no hitch at all. But we do not keep up that kind of a military establishment. When the Boxers broke loose Uncle Sam was enjoying peace in large chunks, except for the minor disturbances in the Philippines. Sending an army to China was the last thing he thought of.

But the unexpected happened, as it usually does. An expedition to rescue our minister in Peking and perhaps to punish the Chinese government suddenly became necessary. So there was a grand scraping together of fighting men. The first thing done was to order the marines from the warships in Chinese waters to land and co-operate with the small force under the British admiral. When it was seen that this force was insignificant and wholly inadequate for the occasion the Ninth and Fourteenth regular infantry regiments were withdrawn from Luzon, over which they had been scattered on police duty, and hurried to Taku. They got there in time to participate in the march to Peking.

In the meantime Cuba, Porto Rico and every military post in the United States has been scraped and raked for soldiers. As many men as possible have been withdrawn from both the islands just mentioned. From Cuba came the Eighth regular infantry, which has been there ever since Uncle Sam took charge. Then the Fifteenth regular infantry was assembled from garrison duty at a dozen different points and slapped into one organization by the military experts on Governors Island in New York. Next the Fifth regular cavalry was brought from Porto Rico. The Fifth and Seventh artillery regiments were brought together and 500 marines were equipped for duty in a foreign land.

As fast as these regiments have reached New York they have been put on trains and sent west. Some of them went directly to San Francisco, but in most instances they have gone first to various forts, where a stay of several days has been made in order to recruit them up to a war footing. The recruiting is necessary because of the fact that about one-third of every regiment leaves each year because of the expiration of the terms of enlistment.

While the army transports now in Atlantic waters have been busy plying from Havana to New York and from New York to San Juan and back, the quartermaster's department has been busy getting together a fleet of transports at San Francisco. No less than eight transports have been made ready to sail for China within the last month. Of these the Summer recently reached Nagasaki, Japan, with the Fifteenth infantry aboard. Eleven days behind the Summer was the Hancock with 500 marines and the Seventh artillery.

When the allied forces started for Peking there were 2,500 American soldiers among them, consisting of the Ninth and Fourteenth infantry regiments and 500 marines. Since then several regiments have been landed at Taku, and altogether about 12,000 United States troops have been put under orders for service in China. From this you will see that the war department has taken the Chinese disturbances seriously from the first. It was only the other day that bids on contracts for supplying war munitions to the amount of $2,000,000 were opened.

Another indication that Uncle Sam is really at war is the activity to be seen about the various recruiting offices. Perhaps you would be surprised to know how many men there are in the country who are just aching for a chance to chase Boxers up the back alleys of Peking.

Of course, a man who enlists in the regular army at the present time has a very slim chance of being sent to China for active duty, but that does not prevent men from enlisting, and no amount of advice from the frank recruiting sergeant will dispel this illusion. Reports from the various recruiting stations show that the number of men who daily present themselves for service in the army and navy is larger than at any time since the outbreak of the war with Spain.

Among other things the army department is making preparation for a winter campaign in China. Peking, as you know, is in about the same latitude as New York city, and the winters there are reasonably severe. The troops which are now being sent out in khaki uniforms will need heavier clothing within a month or so. Of course there is the prospect that they may be withdrawn before the cold weather sets in, but the quartermaster's department cannot take chances on that. So heavy uniforms, woolen underclothes, warm stockings and other cold weather apparel is being boxed up by the ton.

Quartermaster General Ludington has been kept busy for several days past making arrangements to properly equip the soldiers with winter outfits. Orders have already been given to double the quantity of winter clothing, blankets and tents, as the original orders contemplated a force of but 6,000 men. Now orders are being given on a basis of an expedition of 12,000.

About 2,000 Sibley stoves have been ordered shipped to Nagasaki and transferred from there to Taku. The Sibley stove is a remarkably simple invention. It is made of sheet iron, and when in use is like an inverted cone. It was first used before the civil war, with the Sibley conical tents. Although made for wood, Colonel Patten has just had a test made of its usefulness for burning coal. It was discovered that Japanese soft coal could be burned without any difficulty, and specially made grates will be manufactured and fitted to each stove. Conical wall tents to accommodate five men each are being shipped to China, and one of these stoves will be placed in each tent.

So you see that whatever may be the developments in China Uncle Sam is prepared to do his share. If it appears that our army of 12,000 men is not needed, why, we have the ships to bring them back, and no one need worry about the expense.

Use For the Pond.

He—I saw that farm that was advertised, and I think I'll buy it.

She—Oh! Then we'll move away from the hateful city for good?

He—Yes. It's a fine place; 14 acres and a pond on it.

She—Won't that be nice? We can raise pond lilies and watermelons in it.—Philadelphia Press.

AROUND THE CIRCUIT

Political Orators Busy Stirring Up the Multitudes.

ROOSEVELT OPENS IN THE WEST.

Colonel Bryan Concludes His West Virginia Tour at Wheeling—Fusion Effected in Minnesota—Gold Democrats in Conference—Work of State Conventions—Other Political News.

Detroit, Sept. 7.—The initial meeting of Governor Roosevelt's western tour, which was held in the big assembly room of the Detroit Light Guard armory, was all that the governor's most ardent partisans could have desired in point of attendance and enthusiasm. The floor and galleries of the great hall were crowded. When the governor rose to speak the great crowd arose almost en masse and remained standing and shouting for some time. The governor asserted that our soldiers in the Philippines had less to fear from any body of armed bandits in that country than they did to fear from the principles of the Kansas City platform and the success of the Democratic ticket.

Bryan in West Virginia.

Wheeling, Sept. 7.—The tour of West Virginia, which was begun last Wednesday by Hon. W. J. Bryan, the Democratic presidential candidate, was concluded here with a speech. The three days' tour is regarded by Mr. Bryan and the West Virginia Democrats who have been escorting as in every way successful from a political standpoint. He has made, all told, six set speeches, and a number of briefer addresses, and has had uniformly large audiences. The meetings here were exceptionally large. At the Parkersburg meeting, ex-United States Senator J. N. Camden presided. He had supported Palmer and Buckner four years ago. Mr. Bryan's speeches in this city were devoted almost exclusively to imperialism and an arraignment of the Republican administration.

Fusion in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Sept. 7.—Democrats here and Populists in Minneapolis, in their state conventions, named a fusion ticket on state officers and an electoral ticket. The platform unanimously adopted renews allegiance to the national Democracy, rejoices in the nomination of Bryan and Stevenson, condemns the protective tariff, extends sympathy with the Boers, condemns the Republicans for not expressing sympathy with them and condemns the high protective tariff as productive of trusts. Governor Lind was renominated for governor.

California Republicans.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Sept. 7.—The labors of the Republican state convention were concluded after the adoption of a platform and the selection of electors. The platform included a strong indorsement of the platform adopted by the Republican national convention. The convention pledged its loyal support to William McKinley and to Theodore Roosevelt, "whose courage in war and brilliant political record in peace have given him a place in the hearts of our people."

Gold Democrats.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 7.—General Charles Tracey of New York, chairman of the national committee of the Gold Democratic party, and John P. Frenzel of this city, secretary of the national committee, held a conference here. An executive committee was chosen. Headquarters will be established at Indianapolis. The Gold Democrats will work for McKinley's election.

Against American Cotton.

Manchester, Sept. 7.—The greatest interest is felt in the meeting of the Lancashire spinners, convened by the Federation of Cotton Spinners, at which a proposal will be brought forward to discontinue buying American spot cotton. Cotton has not been so scarce before since the days of the American civil war. The purchasers are chiefly employers having large contracts on hand. The general opinion on the Manchester Exchange was that a resolution not to buy spot cotton during September would be carried.

May Be Divided.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 7. — The twentieth annual session of the Chicago conference of the Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal church, Bishop Mallalieu presiding, opened in Milwaukee, and will decide whether or not the territory comprising the conference, extending from the Rocky to the Allegheny mountains, shall be divided.

Chased a Negro.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Five hundred men and boys chased a negro along West Madison street shouting "Shoot him!" "String him up!" "Get a rope!" The fugitive was finally rescued by a dozen policemen, who had to use their clubs freely to disperse the crowd. The colored man's offense was hitting a white man who had been tormenting him.

Charge Against Taylor.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 7.—Auditor Coulter, as a result of an inspection of the salary lists of the former Republican state officials, charges W. S. Taylor with drawing illegally from the state treasury $540. On Feb. 26 Taylor drew the salary as governor. Goebel was declared governor Jan. 31.

BY BOXERS

The Wires Between Tien Tsin and Peking Are Being Cut.

Washington, Sept. 7. — Announcement from the cable companies that the all-shore cable from Shanghai to Taku had been completed encouraged the officials here in the hope that at last it would be possible to communicate with Peking the same day that a message was dispatched. It appears, however, from General Barry's report, that the Boxers are still cutting the wires between Tien Tsin and Peking. It is expected that the reinforcements of foreign troops steadily pouring into Peking by way of Taku and Tien Tsin soon will be able to clear the line of communication.

Held by Customs Officials.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 7.—An unparalleled case was recorded in the Mexican custom house in Juarez. Two fine compartment cars, the property of the Mexican government, built for the use of President Diaz and his cabinet, were held by the customs officials for the payment of duty on the steel used in the manufacture of the cars. The cars have just been completed in shops at Chicago, and are en route to the City of Mexico. The attendant with the cars has telegraphed President Diaz for an order to release the cars from the customs officials.

Want Work.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Sept. 7.—Governor Allen returned to San Juan after a week's tour through the mountainous regions of the island. He has been in receipt of a great variety of reports concerning the condition of the people of those sections, he determined to secure accurate information personally. His route took in some of the worst districts. He found considerable crops on the rice and corn plantations, but little coffee. The people expressed themselves as anxious for work and as ready to build roads.

No Agreement Reached.

Detroit, Sept. 7.—The conference between the wage committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers and representatives of the great steel companies has as yet resulted in no agreement on the puddling and bar mill scale, which is under consideration. The men agreed to accept $5.25 for the minimum price per ton, but held to the same card rate at 1½ cents. The manufacturers refused to agree to this and consideration of the scale will be resumed.

War Nurses Organize.

New York, Sept. 7.—The organization of a society to be known as the Spanish-American War Nurses' association was announced at the New York hospital, where, since Tuesday evening, some 60 of the nurses who served in the Spanish war have been in session for that purpose. The constitution adopted makes only those who were in actual service not less than one month during the Spanish war eligible to membership. Of these there are at least 500.

Rockhill's Interview.

Shanghai, Sept. 7.—Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, United States special commissioner to China, whose questioned regarding his denial of statements made by him to a correspondent, said the state department had cabled him regarding the interview, and, as he considered the conversation personal, he had felt justified in replying that he had given no interview.

Strong Combination.

Cincinnati, Sept. 7.—After three days' deliberation, the conference of distillers and distributors has accomplished what seems to be the closest association, if not the strongest combine of spirit distilling interests, since the days when the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company controlled 95 per cent of the output of the goods.

BASEBALL.

How the Contests Waged in the National and Minor Leagues.

AT BOSTON—	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 1 2 0 0 0 0 2 *—5	10	1
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	4

Batteries—Lewis and Clark, Scott and Peltz. Umpire—Snyder.

AT BROOKLYN—	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 4 1 1 0 0 2 0—8	13	0
Brooklyn	2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2	12	1

Batteries—Leever and Zimmer; Kennedy, Kitson and Farrell. Umpire—O'Day.

AT PHILADELPHIA—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—5	9	7
Philadelphia	2 3 0 0 0 5 2 1 *—20	25	1

Batteries—Callahan and Donahue, Fraser, Bernhard and McFarland. Umpire—Emslie.

AT NEW YORK—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2 0 3 0 0 2 1 0 0—11	19	2
New York	1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—4	4	7

Batteries—Sudhoff and Robinson; Donahey, Matthewson and Bowerman. Umpire—Gaffney.

The Standing.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Brook...	65	42	.607	Bost....	53	56	.484
Pitts....	63	45	.583	St. L....	50	58	.462
Phila...	56	52	.519	Cin'ti...	50	60	.454
Chica...	54	57	.487	N. Y....	45	63	.418

American League.

At Detroit—Detroit 2, Kansas City 1; second, Detroit 6, Kansas City 3.

At Buffalo—Buffalo 3, Milwaukee 4.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 4, Minneapolis 2.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 5, Chicago 3; second, Indianapolis 7, Chicago 11.

Interstate League.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne 10, Newcastle 4.

Turf Winners.

At Harlem—Cora Goetz, Jake A. Morris, Chappaqua, Joe Frey, The Devil, Hannford.

At St. Louis—Monoghan, Mitt Boykin, La Mascotte, Ida Ledford, Secundus, Tom Gilmore.

At Sheepshead Bay—The Bride, Gonfalon, Bellaria, Potente, Al. Green, Maximo Gomez.

The Weather.

For Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and Indiana—Fair Saturday; fresh winds.

FRANCE FELL IN LINE

But Germany Vetoed Russo-American Proposal.

KAISER WILL NOT LEAVE PEKING.

He Holds the Situation There Such as to Warrant the Retention of Troops, England to Follow the Germans' Lead — Uncle Sam Preparing Another Note to the Powers.

London, Sept. 7. — Britishers command upon Germany's polite refusal to withdraw from Peking with keen satisfaction, and the hope is expressed that Lord Salisbury will show similar firmness. The British reply has not yet been formulated. Lord Salisbury desires to consult with his colleagues and has notified the foreign office of his intention to return to London from the continent early next week. There is little doubt, however, that Germany's reply is the outcome of the discussion carried on during the last few days between the European cabinets and that the compromise policy of maintaining the occupation of the capital, but withdrawing the greater part of the troops to Tien Tsin, will be found to have met with general concurrence.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The latest expression as to the attitude of the powers on the evacuation of Peking comes from the United States ambassador at Paris, General Horace Porter, who has advised the authorities here that the attitude of the French government is favorable to the position taken by Russia. Almost simultaneously with this dispatch from General Porter came another from the American charge d'affaires at Berlin, giving the attitude of Germany on Russia's proposal. This is substantially that Germany, while anxious to avoid any friction between the powers regarding the conditions at Peking such as to require the continued presence of German troops there.

These two highly important communications bring the Chinese negotiations to a very advanced stage, though they are not yet concluded, as all of the answers are not yet in. The German and French answers, however, clearly indicate the alignment of the powers. It is generally accepted that Germany's attitude in favor of remaining in Peking will be concurred in by Italy and Austria, as these two countries act with Germany on political questions of a general nature.

As to the purposes of Great Britain, there is an absolute lack of official information, though little doubt is entertained that since Germany has taken the initiative Great Britain will follow suit in favor of remaining at Peking. The position of Japan likewise is lacking in definiteness, although it is believed in the best posted quarters that if other nations remain at Peking Japan will deem it expedient to remain there also. It would seem from this that France is the only government to give concurrence to the Russian proposition, although the United States has expressed a purpose of following Russia's views, unless the powers brought about a modification of Russia's position.

The receipt of the communications from Berlin and Paris brought about numerous conferences between the president, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary of State Hill, and also between Mr. Hill and Mr. Adee. It was gathered from these meetings that no other note to the powers was being prepared by the United States.

Creates a Novel Situation.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—Withdrawal of the Russian and American forces from Peking would upset Germany's program as outlined in Count Von Bulow's circular of July 3 and would create a wholly novel and much more difficult situation. The press continues a lively discussion of the Russian proposal, the more plain spoken papers pointing out that Russia's motives are selfish.

Glimpse of the Palace.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—The German vice admiral at Taku telegraphs that Captain Pohl, in his report from Peking, says the impression he formed on marching through the imperial palace reception halls and rooms Aug. 22 was "dirt and neglect." No treasures, he added, were observed. The report now is that the dowager empress fled from Peking during the morning of Aug. 16.

Still Rioting.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The Japanese legation was informed by the foreign office at Tokyo of the receipt of a dispatch from the Japanese consul at Amoy, stating that the riots against native Christians in Chang-Chow and Ling-Chi have assumed serious proportions. The city gates inside adjoining districts have been completely closed.

Black Flags Marching.

Yokohama, Sept. 7.—The Japanese foreign office has received a telegram from Sha-Hsi (Sha-Heian?) dated Sept. 4, saying that large bodies of "Black Flags" under command of General Liou were proceeding northward through the provinces of Hu Nana and Hu Pei.

German Land at Shanghai.

Shanghai, Sept. 7.—The first battalion of German troops landed here from the steamer Batavia. The foreign consuls and detachments of French and Russian troops received them and escorted them to camp, the bands playing German airs.

STRIKE

About to Be Ordered in the Anthracite Coal Field.

Indianapolis, Sept. 7. — The executive board of the United Mine Workers of America are discussing the situation in the anthracite coal region. It is probable that a strike will be ordered. The reasons are several.

Approximately over 100,000 people will be directly affected by a strike in the anthracite region. It not only means that nearly every coal miner in the immense field embraced in the Lehigh, Wyoming, Schuylkill and Lackawanna valleys will lay down their tools, but it means that a very limited supply of bituminous coal will be shipped into that field from other parts of the United States.

President Mitchell, discussing the situation, said to an interviewer: "I said some time ago that in my opinion there would be a big strike unless the operators agree to meet us in a wage conference. I have no reason to believe otherwise now. Information from the anthracite region indicates that the operators will not meet us, and from this you can draw your own conclusion as to what the outcome will be."

Train Robber on Trial.

Clayton, N. M., Sept. 7.—The trial of Thomas Ketchum, known as "Black Jack," charged with train robbery was begun in the territorial court before Chief Justice Mills. Ketchum has confessed that his band held up a Colorado and Southern passenger train at Folsom, N. M., Sept. 3, 1897, and another July 11, 1899, each time blowing open and rifling the express safe. A few days after the second robbery Samuel Ketchum received a wound in a fight with a sheriff's posse which caused his death. Sheriff Farr of Walsenburg, Colo., and a resident of Cimarron, N. M., were killed in the fight with the robbers. The night of Aug. 16, 1899, Tom Ketchum, single-handed, held up the same train at almost the identical spot of the two former robberies. Mail Clerk Bartlett was shot. It is alleged by Ketchum, Constable Harlington shot Ketchum in the right arm and he was captured next day.

Penetrated the Far North.

Christiania, Sept. 7. — A telegram from Tromsoe, Norway, reporting the return of the Stella Polare with the Duke of Abruzzi's Arctic expedition on board says the Stella Polare reached a point in lat. 86.33 north, thus penetrating farther north than Dr. Nansen's record. The Stella Polare remained in the ice 11 months. The propeller blade in her stern, making a hole 15 inches in breadth, and her machinery was also damaged. The members of the expedition suffered many hardships. A Norwegian engineer and two Italians, members of the expedition perished.

Harper Rules.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Charles Hardee Hart, United States minister to Colombia, in a report to Secretary Hay tells of a series of startling events in Colombia. As the outcome of the bitter contest between the Conservatives and Liberals or revolutionists, the president of the republic, M. Sanclemente, is imprisoned at Villata. He was seized at midnight July 31. Vice President Marroquin usurped the reins of government at the same time, and the world was informed that President Sanclemente had resigned.

To Boom Iron Abroad.

Pittsburg, Sept. 7.—Pittsburg and associate interests have taken costly and determined steps to insure the development of an export business in iron and steel. For them a hurried order has been placed for the construction of a fleet of 40 great freighters that will ply from Lake Erie ports via the Welland Canal and the Gulf of St. Lawrence across the Atlantic. The fleet will cost something like $2,500,000.

A Close Call.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 7.—Ornament, Sir Walter, C. W. Johnson and Magian, famous thoroughbred stallions, whose aggregate value is over $50,000, had a narrow escape from being burned to death at the La Belle stud. A $2,000 barn sheltering the horses burned. Employes by vigorous work rescued the horses.

Destroyed by a Cyclone.

Havana, Sept. 7. — The mayor of Trinidad, province of Santa Clara, has wired to the military governor from Cuidia for assistance, claiming that a cyclone destroyed all the crops of the district and that the people are destitute. Efforts will be made to relieve the situation.

HERE AND THERE.

Resume of the Haps and Mishaps All Over the Globe.

Population of Nashville, 80,865.

Licking county won prize for the best exhibits at Ohio state fair.

Fred Phelps, 6, and a pony he was riding, killed by streetcar at Canton.

Ralph Hose, a farmer of Lucas county, O., fatally mangled under a clod crusher.

Miners of the Middleboro (Ky.) district called out pending settlement of the wage scale.

Catholic priests and laymen to meet at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, to effect an amalgamation of all Catholic societies.

Boiler of the Danubian steamer Negotin exploded near Kladarn, Austria. Captain and 12 of the crew perished.

At New York, William Fitzpatrick fatally slashed Richard and Louis Gordon because they made fun of his whiskers.

WITH FOUL ASSAULT

Is Charged a Former Inmate of Ohio Penitentiary.

UNHAPPY VICTIM A MERE CHILD.

Holler of a Threshing Engine Explodes, Killing Two Harvesters and Injuring Others—Thieves Run Down by Bloodhounds—Intelligence of the Buckeye State.

Lancaster, O., Sept. 7.—The communities of Carroll and Hawkestown are worked up over a foulish crime. Rose, the 9-year-old daughter of Lafayette Taylor, a farmer residing near Carroll, was seized while in the woods and ravished by a burly brute. The little companions of the victim were witnesses of the assault. The girl is badly injured. Chauncey Lisle, an ex-convict who lives at Rushville, Liberty township, was arrested charged with the crime. After a preliminary hearing he was conveyed to this city. A lynching was narrowly averted at Carroll.

Ohio Brewers Elect.

Toledo, Sept. 7.—The Ohio Brewers' association elected officers as follows: President, James Pilliod of Toledo; vice president, Gustave Burkhardt, Akron, O.; treasurer, W. H. Chapin, Cleveland; secretary, O. A. Miller, Cincinnati. The retiring president, Carl J. Hooker of Columbus, was given a handsome loving cup. The association members adopted a resolution demanding that countries take off the war duty of 41 per barrel and abolish stamps on one-barrel casks.

Sherman Quits Mansfield.

Mansfield, O., Sept. 7.—Ex-Secretary John Sherman and daughter, Mrs. J. I. McCallum, will leave here Sept. 17 for Washington, where they will spend the winter. His property here, which includes several acres in the residence part of the city, has been laid out in lots and will be sold. A syndicate was after it but he refused to sell it, preferring to dispose of his property himself.

Traced by Bloodhounds.

Plymouth, O., Sept. 7.—The postoffice at Peru, this (Richland) county, located in Trimmer & Snyder's store, was entered by a gang of robbers, who stole $75 in stamps and $25 worth of goods and made their escape. Bloodhounds were put on their trail, and they were traced to Chicago Junction, where they were arrested. The party was composed of six young men.

Fatally Burned.

Lancaster, O., Sept. 7.—Miss Mary Fretz was so seriously burned that she can not recover. Her clothing caught fire from a blaze that was lighted from the top of the stove and the clothing was burned from her body. Her hands and arms were burned to a crisp.

With Fatal Effect.

Bowling Green, O., Sept. 7.—By the explosion of a threshing engine boiler near here two men were killed and several injured. Henry Hurst and William Deatke were hit by portions of the boiler and were terribly scalded. Both died soon after the explosion.

A Blaze.

Lima, Sept. 7.—A $2,000 fire broke out in the Muller machine shop and rapidly spread to two barns, the cold storage house of the Finley Brewing company, an oil supply department and an empty factory building.

Weary of Life.

Portsmouth, O., Sept. 7.—George Thompson, an aged farmer living at South Portsmouth, committed suicide by blowing his head off with a shotgun. He set the trigger off with his foot. He was despondent.

Asked to Resign.

Helena, Mon., Sept. 7.—The Republican state convention completed its state ticket and adjourned. The platform denounces the Republican members of the last legislature who voted for W. A. Clark (Dem.) for United States senator. A resolution was adopted calling on Senators Hoblen, Mitchell, Phillipps and Geiger, who were among this number, to resign at once so that other senators can be elected.

McKinley Wedding.

Somerset, Pa., Sept. 7.—The wedding of Miss Mabel McKinley and Dr. Hermanus L. Baer, next Wednesday evening, will bring together a notable party of distinguished people, as president and Mrs. McKinley are expected on Monday evening. They will be accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and two or three executive clerks. The president and Mrs. McKinley will be entertained at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley.

Plot Against the Sultan.

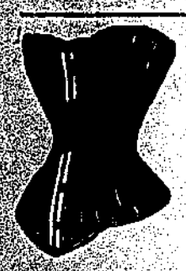
Constantinople, Sept. 7.—Abdul Hamid's enjoyment of the jubilee festivities, which began Sunday on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the head of the Ottoman empire, has been spoiled by the discovery of a plot against his life. One hundred and eighteen arrests, including several high officials, have already been made and a secret inquiry is proceeding.

Coal for Russia.

Norfolk, Sept. 7.—Baron Fersen, Russian naval agent, who returned to Washington, came here to see Colonel William Lamb, agent for a large firm of Pocahontas coal dealers, and, it is believed in the trade, concluded a contract under which the Russian navy will be supplied with coal from this port.

Autumn Announcement!

We have many more Bargains to advertise, but these are enough for real active merchandising for the beginning of our BIG AUTUMN BUSINESS.



Corsets.

Kabo and Royal Worcester Corsets, ... **98c**

Every lady knows their value.

The famous Cresco Corsets cannot break at waist line, guaranteed **$1.19**

Our sizes in Cresco, numbers 20 to 36..... **$1.29**

Summer Corsets, made of good strong netting, 5-hook,

40c grade at **39c**

25c grade at **19c**

Underwear for Whole Family

Full line celebrated Melba brand Union Suits for ladies' wear..... **50c** Suit

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests and Pants, fleeced, an extra grade, all sizes..... **25c**

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests and Pants, heavy fleeced, lined, all sizes..... **50c**

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

FANCY RIBBED UNDERWEAR.

Shirts and Drawers, a good weight for Fall wear..... **25c**

Men's French Balbriggan Underwear, shirts and drawers **49c**

Exceptional values in Men's Fleeced Lined Underwear..... **50c**

Complete stock of Children's Underwear, all sizes, and qualities to suit all.

New Fall Dress Goods Arriving.

The New FALL PLAIDS for Golf Capes and Skirts are attracting much attention. All-Wool, 45 inches wide..... **$1.50**

New FRENCH FLANNELS, 27 inches wide..... **50c**

Black Dress Goods in endless variety.

Buy Dress Goods Here.

Handkerchiefs.

Children's School Handkerchiefs.

Fancy and Plain Hem ..... **1c to 5c**

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

Fancy Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs..... **5c**

Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, a vast assortment..... **10c**

Pure Linen Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs... **15c**

Exceptional value in Pure Linen Embroidered and Hemstitched **25c**

Finer grades at.....65c, 75c, 89c, 98c

Pure linen, dainty, embroidered patterns.

Big values in Men's Handkerchiefs, all grades, from 5c upward.

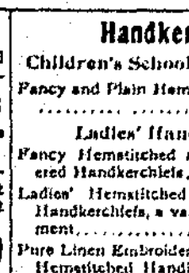
NAZARETH WAISTS

For Children.

These Waists are knitted and very elastic, giving freedom to every motion of the body. Don't it strike you that the children are needing Nazareth Waists? all sizes..... **25c**

Big values in Ladies' Wrappers **98c**

Washable Material, ... **32c to 44c**



Cotton Blankets.

10-4 Cotton Blankets, heavy fleeced, per pair **59c**

11-4 Cotton Blankets, brown mixed, fancy borders, extra weight, fleeced per pair **89c**

Gray Mixed Assorted Borders, extra heavy fleeced..... **98c**

Heavier grades .....$1.00 to $1.50 pair

We can please you in Blankets, either Cotton or Wool.

We Sell the NEW IDEA 10c Patterns.

ORIGINATORS OF LOW Prices. **The Fair** OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

THE CASH STORE—THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

MRS. JOHN BAIN

Dies at Her Home in LaRue Early Thursday Morning.

Mrs. John Bain, the widow of ex-State Senator John Bain, died at her home in LaRue Thursday morning as the result of a protracted illness with typhoid fever.

The deceased was about sixty-five years of age and, as the widow of Loren L. Robinson, who lost his life in the civil war in 1863, was united in marriage to John Bain, March 15, 1883. Two children were born of her first union, but none of the second.

The funeral services will be held in LaRue at 9 o'clock Saturday and the remains will be brought here for burial in the Marion cemetery, arriving in this city about 1 o'clock.

Nathan Converse has moved back to this city from a farm near White Sulphur Springs which he has been managing this season.

What stops Neuralgia? Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Meet Me At Franks.'

The New Fall Carpets are Here.

A strong line of new Fall colorings and designs in the popular makes showing the best up-to-date Carpet effects for Fall.

Patrons of this Carpet Department come here expecting to see the biggest and best line of floor coverings in the city and we have never disappointed them.

Our lines for Fall are based on same low prices which have made this department famous. Wholesale prices are much higher than last year, but our prices as yet are no higher. This was brought about by our foresight in contracting for these goods many months ago when prices reached the lowest ebb. We want to show you through this stock whether you want to carpet a room or whole house.

Many people have profited by coming here before deciding on their Carpets elsewhere.

Why not you?

COMPLETE NEW LINES

Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Rugs and Shades.

We make, lay and deliver carpets anywhere in Marion county.

We Would Like to Talk Dress Goods To Every Lady in Marion County

We believe that there would be but few dresses sold outside of this store if every lady would see this assortment and buy where the most value and style could be bought for the smallest amount.

Strong statement but it's illustrated here daily. Many people tell us this of their own accord and the people generally know.

We have outdone all former efforts with this new Fall line, the best this store ever had and this store always has the best.

We would be glad to show you these Dress Goods and get your opinion.

D. A. Frank & Co.

IN PRIME OF LIFE

Charles H. Wilson, Agent of the American Express, Yields to Call of Death.

HE HAD BEEN ILL TWO WEEKS

Mr. Wilson, Without Signs of Failing, Was Stricken with Malarial Fever, with Which There Arose a Fatal Complication of Kidney Trouble. Popular and Well Known Citizen.

Charles H. Wilson died shortly before 2 o'clock Thursday, at his home on east Center street. The announcement is shocking, despite the anxiety that has attended the waiting for news from his bedside for the past few days.

Two weeks prior to his death Mr. Wilson was taken ill with fever. His case was serious from the start, but excited no alarming apprehensions until his condition evinced a serious complication of kidney trouble. Even then it was thought that his strength would be sufficient to battle the disease, and early this week he was seemingly improved. But hope was encouraged only temporarily. On Wednesday he ceased to recognize friends or take any interest in his surroundings, though rational and apparently able to discern things, and Thursday his condition grew rapidly worse. Without a word of any kind, he passed quietly into death Thursday afternoon.

Charles Harvey Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Wilson, was born November 10, 1859, and was not quite forty years old. He was reared in Marion, attended the public schools here, ripened into manhood and the activities of life among those he always knew, and had been for the past eighteen years, an active, energetic and much beloved citizen. He early chose the express service for an occupation and won his way to a railway messenger's position in a very short period. Then in 1883, when the American Express company decided to open its own office in Marion, Mr. Wilson was given the agency. He had held it ever since, pleasing the public and making friends for his company. Several times he was offered higher positions, but his love for Marion and the associations here always prevailed against his acceptance.

Soon after his return to Marion in the early eighties, Mr. Wilson married Dora Roshrmund, the faithful woman who watched at his bedside as only a wife can and today mests the severest sorrow that life can know. To them one son was born, Harold, now grown to youth and old enough to know his great loss and join in his mother's grief. Father, mother, three sisters and a brother are also called to mourn.

Death seems unusually cruel and ill-timed in Mr. Wilson's case. He was entering the highest period of his manhood, was seemingly fitted for a long and useful life, and by his personal charm and manly worth had endeared himself to friends without number. To acquaintances he was courteous and affable, to friends a genial, whole-souled, companionable man, whose friendship was fit to treasure. There is no measure of the esteem in which he was held so trustworthy as the evident, heart-felt sorrow over his death.

Mr. Wilson was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and conspicuous in lodge, chapter, council and commandery. To that fraternity will be entrusted the solemn duty of his burial.

The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Sanford Wilson.

STILL DOWNWARD

Goes the Drill in the Deep Well at Martel.

Martel, Sept. 6.—The deep well is still going deeper, 394 feet but no water.

The Clyde festival occurred Wednesday evening and was well attended. The Aeolian orchestra did itself credit.

The report that Myrtle McKlastry had a cancerous affection of the liver was erroneous. The types should have said kidneys. The post mortem demonstrated that her kidneys were over six times as large as those of an adult. She was five years of age.

The Wolf Catcher.

Wolves are rapidly increasing in numbers near Miller, S. D. The law of bounty has not encouraged their killing by the hunters. Now the stockmen, alarmed at their increasing numbers, are taking steps to rid the prairies of them. Charles Carl, a ranchman northwest of the town, is the most successful wolf catcher. He has a pony trained in the feat of leaping barb wire fences, as most of the ranches are so fenced. When the wolf appears, he mounts his pony and starts after him. The wolf, with an instinct that seems half human, will make for the highest and strongest fences. The pony will follow with a like human instinct, jumping the fences and soon tiring the wolf out. He is then dispatched by the rider of the pony. It is often necessary to run an old wolf 10 to 15 miles before tiring him out.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Running Day and Night.

The Marion Milling and Grain company is now operating its plant twenty-four hours per day. The increased business causes the company to run its plant to the limit of its capacity. It is expected to increase the capacity by next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Mooney are at Dublin, their former home, making a visit with relatives.

AT CALEDONIA.

Happenings in the Little Village to the East.

Caledonia, Sept. 6.—The Caledonia school opened Monday with a good attendance, and the following teachers: S. S. Simpson, superintendent; R. J. Pennell, principal; 7, grammar, John Cochran; intermediate, May Ansel-ment; primary, Sam Sprague. The high class room has twenty-nine scholars; junior high, forty-two; grammar, twenty-six; intermediate, twenty; primary, forty-seven.

A six-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cutter, near Kirkpatrick, died Saturday and was buried Sunday, Rev. Mr. Gallagher of Martel officiated at the funeral.

A number of the friends of Mrs. Frank Buck, who has been sick for a long time, met at Mrs. Ben Underwood's home, Tuesday afternoon, to sew for the Buck family.

Lloyd Hensen will move in a day or two from south Water street to south High street, near the Methodist parsonage.

J. L. Fell is at Cleveland buying fall goods.

Bert Hart assumed control of the office of township clerk, Monday, to which he was elected last spring, M. H. Underwood retiring.

Louis Domenworth has been suffering with rheumatism for some months, and is unable to transact business. It is likely he will go to Georgia or Florida for the winter, or before.

TYPHOID FEVER

Is Raging at Gurley—Several Are Ill with It.

Gurley, Sept. 6.—Andrew Luvisi and wife, who have been visiting with Mr. Luvisi's parents, have returned to their home at Muncie, Indiana, where Mrs. Luvisi will resume his occupation as electrician with the Whitely Malleable and Casting company.

Typhoid fever is raging in and about Agosta, several people being seriously ill with it.

David Cheny of Michigan is visiting with M. M. Dutton.

Mrs. Alice Messenger has begun teaching the fall term of school in district No. 11.

Lee Hanshotton has returned from Ada, where he has been spending his vacation at the home of his parents, and resumed his labors in the school room.

A petition has been filed to clean and straighten the Glade Run ditch. The viewing is to take place on the 12th of this month.

TO COLUMBUS

Sam Gilmore Is Taken Once More. Mentally Unsound.

Sam Gilmore was returned to the Columbus state hospital for the insane Thursday, Deputy Sheriff Crow and a brother of the afflicted man taking him down.

Gilmore has been home since March and was considered harmless until lately, when he has been behaving rather roughly and it was deemed best to return him to the hospital.

Officers Masterson and Patterson and Isaac Merchant went after him Wednesday evening, and it required a little tussle to subdue him. He was kept in the county jail all night.

Gilmore has been brought home several times in the spring and always seems worse in the fall.

LADY'S CARELESSNESS

Results in the Loss of Her Pocketbook Wednesday Night.

Miss Mattie Boger lost a pocketbook in West Marion, Wednesday night, containing three notes. One was for $100, another for $150 and the third for $105. She was sitting outdoors near her room in West Marion and got up to go into the house, leaving her pocketbook on the ground. She returned within a few minutes and found that someone had picked the purse up during her absence.

THE X-RAYS

Are Used To Locate Chip of Iron in a Man's Hand.

John P. Davis, a section employe residing at Martel, while chipping a rail Wednesday, was struck in the hand with a chip of the iron. The iron was imbedded deep in the flesh, and Thursday he was brought to the Rhu sanatorium, where, by the aid of the X-rays, the iron was located and removed.

And This Will Be the Last Battle.

PRETTY WEDDING

A Notable Marriage Celebration at the John H. Mitchell Home on Wednesday.

IT WAS AN AFTERNOON AFFAIR

Mr. Francis M. Fairchild, Son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosencrans, and Miss Mildred May Mitchell Are Wedded in the Presence of a Large Lawn Party, by Rev. M. J. Maxwell.

The celebration of the marriage of Mr. Francis M. Fairchild and Miss Mildred May Mitchell, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Mitchell, in Scott Township, was one of the notable social events of that section of the county.

The Mitchell home, two miles southwest of Kirkpatrick, a fine country place, was beautiful in decorations for the occasion. The front veranda was a perfect bower of bloom and green, especially ornamented for the scene of marriage. The weather was particularly fine and fitted to the afternoon celebration.

Rev. M. J. Maxwell of Bucyrus officiated. At 2 o'clock Miss May Lawrence rendered the wedding march, to the glad strains of which the bridal party marched to the porch. The bride was sweetly attired in a gown of white silk, trimmed with silk ribbons, and bore a bouquet of cream roses. She was attended by Miss Pearl Rosencrans, a sister of the groom. Little Miss Helen Brooks, as pretty as a picture, served as flower girl. Mr. Joseph Mitchell, a brother of the bride, attended Mr. Fairchild.

After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the parlor, where congratulations and kind wishes were spoken, then followed the wedding feast. The bride and groom and attendants and parents of the bride and Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosencrans, parents of the groom, made up the dining room party. The dining room was charmingly decorated with hydrangea, roses and festoonings in green. The eighty guests were served to the sumptuous feast on the lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild took leave of their guests and departed for Columbus. On their return they will reside near Kirkpatrick, where both are well known and highly esteemed.

The guests from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Johnson, Mr. David Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barks and Miss Jennie Knowles of Marion, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Shearer of Bucyrus and Mr. M. J. Epley of Ada, Ohio.

AN ACCIDENT

Occurs at the Erie Crossing on Prospect Street Thursday.

Leo Search, residing north of the city, met with a painful accident at the Prospect street crossing of the Erie at 2:55 Thursday afternoon. He attempted to cross the track ahead of a westbound extra freight. A train on the Big Four confused Search, and he drove right up on the Erie in front of the engine.

The engine struck the wagon, smashing it into pieces. The horses were both injured, one so badly that it will have to be killed. Mr. Search was hurled from the wagon, but escaped with a scalp wound. He was picked up and carried into a neighboring house and Dr. H. L. Uhler was called and dressed his wounds.

The train was in charge of Conductor Schults and Engineer Armstrong.

THIEVES

Break In and Steal from a Former Marionite.

Thieves entered the room of James J. Williams at 51 Morris block. Clothing, underwear, shoes, socks, gloves and everything portable, valued at $100, were stolen.

The above from Tuesday's Cleveland World will interest Marionites, who remembered Mr. Williams as a hardware merchant in this city.

PICKEL--SWARTZ.

Marion County Man Is Married at Upper Sandusky.

Joshua Pickle of near Marion and Miss Susie B. Swartz of Pitt township were married at the English Lutheran parsonage this afternoon, Rev. Dr. J. W. Byers officiating.—Upper Sandusky Union of Wednesday.

Crowds! Crowds! Crowds!

Packed to the doors, was the fire sale at I. Marx & Sons' store. The police were kept busy all day keeping the crowds back. We are now better prepared to accommodate the crowds, which we had not expected to be so large. Evidently everybody is anxious to avail himself of this opportunity which is indeed a rare one. Don't delay. Come and see and convince yourself. The prices below speak for themselves.

Men's Clothing.

Men's Suits which sold at $5 $1.25

Men's Suits which sold at $7 and $8..... 2.38

Men's Suits which sold at $8 and $10..... 3.25

Men's Worsted and Cassimere $10 and $12 ..... 4.35

Men's Worsted and Cassimere $12 and $15 ..... 6.98

Men's Summer C. & V..... 25c

Men's Overcoats worth from $5 to $8..... 1.35

Men's Overcoats worth from $10 to $12..... 2.87

Children's Clothing.

Children's Vestee Suits $1.50 25c

Children's Vestee Suits $2.50 to $3 ..... 75c

Children's Vestee Suits $3 to $4 ..... 1.22

Children's Vestee Suits $4 to $5..... 1.87

Children's Knee Pants Suits $1 to $1.50 ..... 25c

Children's Knee Pants Suits $2 50 to $3 ..... 88c

Children's Knee Pants Suits $3 to $4..... 1.27

Children's Knee Pants Suits $4 to $5..... 1.89

Children's Wash Knee Pants 8c

Children's Woolen Knee pants 9c

Regular 35 & 50c Knee Pants 17c

All Wool Knee Pants, assorted colors, $1 and $1.50 kind 49c

Boys' Long Pants from.... 25c up

Children's Cape Overcoats $1 to $1.50 ..... 35c

Children's Cape Overcoats $2 to $3 ..... 89c

Children's Cape Overcoats $3 to $5 ..... 1.35

Children's Suspenders..... 3c

Children's Heavy Ribbed Stockings..... 5c

Children's Waists, the 25, 50 and $1 kind.....9c, 15c and 35c

Children's Ulsters $1 to $3 .. 92c

Children's Ulsters $3 to $5.... 1 37

Children's Reefers from..... 59c

Children's Collars..... 1c

Children's Shirtees..... 5c

I. MARX & SONS

113 South Main Street.

AT COLUMBUS

The Veterans of the 147th O. V. I. Meet in Reunion Wednesday.

The members of the 147th O. V. I. held their annual reunion in the supreme court room at Columbus, Wednesday. Many of the members of the regiment were originally from Marion county and a few of them still reside here.

In the absence of the regular president, General Jones of Delaware, Captain G. K. Campbell of Cooville presided.

At the roll call, the following from Marion county responded: J. Cole, C. Martin, John Jones, L. D. Harshberger, John DeTurk and J. E. Crow.

There were altogether sixty-eight members of the old organization present. The day was devoted to telling stories and reminiscences after the regular business had been transacted. The reunion next year will again be held at Columbus during the state fair, that city and time being chosen because of the central location and the good rates, which will be given into there at that time.

The reunions are always fraught with marked pleasure for the old veterans, and the one this year was not an exception.

AT MT. VICTORY

Akron Orr Commits Suicide at Noon Thursday by Shooting.

Mt. Victory, O., Sept. 6.—Aaron Orr, a citizen of this village, in a fit of despondency, the result of several years' illness, committed suicide at noon today by shooting himself with a revolver. He lived but a few minutes after firing the fatal shot.

THE

Head of the House

That's the Baby.

He's head and all the rest of it, and his mamma, we are sure, will feel that he ought to sit in the best chair, sleep in the nicest bed and ride in the most comfortable Go-Cart or Carriage. We have the choicest line of these goods.

Make Home Cosy.

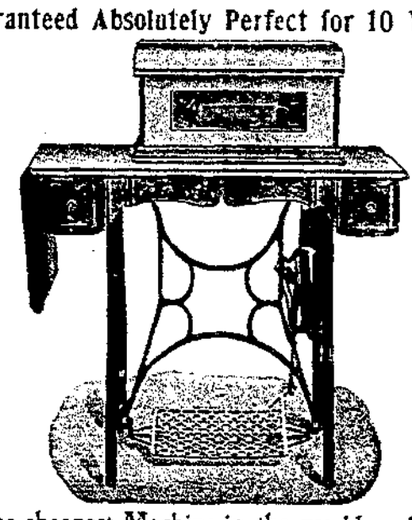
Every home should be made brighter in the Fall by adding some new piece of furniture. Few families can afford to refurnish entirely very often; by adding a nice up-to-date piece occasionally it will add to the comfort of home. We sell only the correct styles.

WILLIAM FIES,

No. 135, : South Main St.

"THE DEMOREST"

Guaranteed Absolutely Perfect for 10 Years.



The cheapest Machine in the world and as reliable as the dearest. Always ready to work, never out of order, makes no noise, and runs easy. We have sold the Demorest Machine for 10 years and personally recommend it to be as good as the highest priced Machine in the market.

100 Machines in Marion county. If your neighbor owns one, she will heartily indorse the Demorest Machine as second to none.

Buy one for your Fall sewing—

Price only $10.50

UHLER & PHILLIPS,

Sole Selling Agents.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Part Two.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

VOL. XVI. NO. 15. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ILY FEW SHOTS

t's the Extent of Hostilities in China at the Present Time.

ABLE FROM GEN. CHAFFEE

War Department Makes Public a Late Dispatch from Command in China.

E NEEDED ARMY SUPPLIES

Asked for, But the Department ad Anticipated the Requisition nd Sent Them Long Ago—The Gen- al Says Li Hung Chang Has Pow- r To Make Peace.

Washington, Sept. 4.—General Chaf- ee wires the war department as fol- s from Taku:

Adjutant General, Washington: ines report of operations up to re- ipt of ligation will be forwarded as n as possible. Present conditions that hostilities have practically sed. Only occasional shots fired m cover on small party repairing graph lines and foraging. No con- erable forces of Chinese troops (or ers) discovered here or along line communication. We hear Li Hung ang has full power, but is not here. e United States keep military force e until terms of peace are arrang- " Troops now in China about 5,000 fantry: Sixth cavalry, light bat- y of the Fifth artillery, batteries and artillery, Ninth infantry, enteenth infantry, 1,000 marines. I ink ample force for the United tates unless political reason not ap- ent to me demands larger force. hall take 5,000 as basis of my re- irements for supplies.—If troops re- ain, must winter in tents, and conti- ental wall tents will be required, one ent to ten men. Escort wagons ationed in dispatch of the 18th will e required immediately. Have mules w same been shipped? No more ack trains required; wagon transpor- tion the best. Water falling in riv- rs rapidly; must soon haul supplies ety miles. Satisfied railroads will ot be repaired before river freezes. Signed) Chaffee."

The war department in publishing his dispatch adds the following:

All the transportation and tentage sked by General Chaffee had been nticipated by the department and has een shipped. Much of it is at Taku, nd the balance is due there very oon. Although there is no date to General Chaffee's dispatch, the war department is convinced that it is of a very recent date.

PROBABLY DELAYED.

An Error of Council May Postpone the Greenwood Paving.

It is quite likely that the contract for the paving of Greenwood street will be postponed until spring. The matter was delayed by an error of the council. Legally the ten days should have elapsed between the time of passing the improvement ordinance and the resolution authorizing the advertising for bids. Only a week elapsed between the two advertisements.

City Solicitor Jacoby gave it as his opinion that another resolution authorizing the advertisement for bids had better be drawn up. It was given to L. A. Merchant Monday evening, but was not presented to council. Mr. Merchant stated that on account of the lateness of the season and the scarcity of material at this time, he thought that it would be quite probable that the contract would not be let until next spring.

MISS NEWTON

Resigns as Organist at Epworth Church To Return to Toledo.

Miss Mame Newton has resigned her position as organist at Epworth M. E. church and given up her music class, in order to return to her home in Toledo, on account of her father's serious illness. Miss Newton left for Toledo Tuesday. There is much regret that circumstances have compelled Miss Newton to give up her work here. She is a charming lady and excellent musician and very many had much rather that she might have remained.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT

Samuel Sherrock of Martel Loses two of His Fingers.

Martel, Sept. 4.—Sam Sharrock had three fingers taken off Monday morning in a jiffy. He was turning rapidly the rear wheel on his bicycle, and in some way his hand slipped, the fingers getting between the chain and sprocket wheel, with the above result.

TOMMY ATKINS' NEW BOOTS.

English War Office Is Experimenting With the "Alpargata."

The question of providing a new marching boot for the British army is engaging the attention of the war office, and an important announcement may be made on this subject before long, says the London Mail. In forced marches in hot weather the head and feet suffer most, and of the two the cases of exhaustion arising from inappropriate covering for the feet are ten times more numerous than those arising from inappropriate covering for the head.

The boot or shoe which, while affording sufficient covering to the foot, is lightest, airiest and most elastic is necessarily the most suitable for long marches. The alpargata of the Spanish soldiers and peasantry, though by no means a handsome or fashionable article, is believed to be by far and away the most serviceable in a hot, dry country. The soles of the alpargatas are made of thick elastic cord resembling lamp wicks sewed tightly together, and, while affording as much protection as leather, are as pliable as india rubber. The tops are made of canvas, and the whole is so light that a pair could be carried without inconvenience in a side pocket of the tunic.

Some time ago, while making a walking tour through Spain, the writer attached himself through the courtesy of the colonel to a Spanish infantry regiment at that time engaged in a series of forced marches. Though a fairly seasoned pedestrian, he found it impossible to keep up the pace of the Spanish soldiers, and was about to relinquish the enterprise when the colonel loaned him a pair of marching shoes, with the result that he was able without difficulty to accompany the troops for seven consecutive days at an average of 30 miles a day.

Spanish military men declare that the difference between ordinary walking boots and alpargatas represents at least six miles a day. The cost is about 1 shilling 6 pence a pair. Lord Wolseley, it is understood, is having a report prepared on the subject. In a hot country the utility of alpargatas is undoubted, and had the British war office possessed large supplies at the time of the Sudan and Transvaal campaigns the troops might have been saved much suffering and inconvenience.

It is not likely that any of these boots can be obtained in time for the operations in China, but they would be useful there.

A NEW CAPITAL FOR CHINA.

Nankin, the Middle Kingdom's Ancient Capital, Suggested.

It may be confidently predicted that none of the civilized powers of the world will ever again send ambassadors to Peking, says the Boston Post. The situation is now far enough advanced to make it plain that if the Chinese empire is to maintain its integrity it must be at the cost of such concessions to other nations as shall form absolute guarantees against outrageous and sudden treachery on the part of the Chinese government. There are very few guarantees that China can give which the rest of the world would accept as worth anything, but first among these is the removal of the capital to a point where the powers holding diplomatic relations with China can reach and protect their representatives readily and effectively. They cannot take the chances again of a siege of the legations in the interior of China.

The essential condition is that the capital of China shall be within reach of the naval forces of other nations. This would be a hard and intolerable condition to exact of a power holding equality in the international family. But China is not such a power and cannot be treated as such. She will have to accept the position in which her late eccentricity has placed her and yield to the demands for security exacted by those with which she associates.

There ought to be no difficulty in arranging this transfer of the seat of government. Nankin, the ancient capital of the Middle Kingdom, of China proper, would be entirely satisfactory. But Peking, which only by good fortune has been taken by the allies after a long and arduous military expedition and which might not have been taken at all if the Chinese had been prompt in flooding the surrounding country, can never again be the residence and trap of foreign embassadors.

Partly For the Shirt Waist Man.

Miss Jessie Burdeau of St. Louis gave a party a few nights ago and the invitations read: "The shirt waist man will be welcome." Acting upon this suggestion, the gentlemen invited left their dress coats at home and appeared in seasonable clothing, says the New York Sun. Miss Burdeau says she does not wish to pose as a crusader in favor of the shirt waist for men, but she adds: "I believe in men's rights. One of them is to be comfortable. I wonder that they have not asserted themselves long ago. I think the plaited bosom shirt appears best. I don't like frills or fluting about a man's dress."

The bonnets that bloom in the springtra, la, are seen in the milliner's case.—Boston Globe.

And to pay for a few of the dears, tra, la, makes papa grow black in the face, tra, la—makes papa grow black in the face!—Hartford Post.

HEAVY BOER LOSS

Lord Roberts Reports a Fine Capture by Plumer at Rooikop at Little Cost.

DEWET'S FORCES ARE SCATTERED

The British Lose Sixty, Killed or Wounded, on the Mounted March from Zeerust to Krugersdorp, But Inflict Severe Punishment on the Boers.

London, Sept. 4.—Lord Roberts reports from Belfast that Plumer engaged Boers at Rooikop and captured 160 rifles, 70,000 rounds of ammunition, 350 cattle, three wagons and seven prisoners. Plumer's loss was seven wounded.

Roberts also reports that a part of General DeWet's force, which has been so active around Johannesburg, was scattered after a sharp fight on August 29. The British lost three killed and six wounded.

The field marshal sends word to the war office that a mounted column marched from Zeerust to Krugersdorp, which is in the disaffected district, and inflicted severe punishment upon the Boers. The British loss (unofficially) is sixty, killed and wounded.

Buller comes to the front with a report that he "engaged the Boers under Botha near Lydenburg yesterday, and that the enemy's fire was heavy."

Further than that Sir Redvers says not.

The British garrison at Ladybrand, in the Orange Free State, is besieged by a big force of Boers. Word comes from Maseru, just across the Free State border in Basutoland, that General Hunter is pushing with all speed toward the besiegered city and hopes are entertained that the garrison will be able to hold out until succor arrives.

This hope is cherished in spite of the fact that the garrison has burned all its supplies in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the Boers, in case the garrison is compelled to surrender.

When the Orange Free State was declared a colony of the British empire its name was changed to "The Orange River Colony." The annexation of the South African republic is followed by the statement that it will appear on the maps, when the war is over, as the Transvaal colony.

Mrs. M. J. Wetzel and son and daughter of Middleport, Ohio, are the guests of James Wetzel of Olney avenue and Dr. Hensley and family.

EASTERN STARS

Initiate a San Francisco Lady at Monday's Meeting.

Lydia Chapter, No. 85, Order of Eastern Star, held its regular meeting Monday evening. It was unusually interesting and pleasant. The degrees were conferred upon Mrs. M. A. Bostwick of San Francisco, California, who is visiting her brother, Dr. Frank Hunter of west Center street. The San Francisco Order of Eastern Stars made the request that Lydia Chapter confer the degrees upon Mrs. Bostwick, thus giving the chapter a busy evening.

At the conclusion of the degree work, a time was passed socially, several members making short talks.

One particular pleasant feature of the evening was the elegant lunch served.

Among the visitors from chapters out of the city were: Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Morral of Bluffton, Mrs. D. C. Dupuy of Manhattan, Kansas, Mrs. Bostwick of San Francisco, and Mrs. Laura Truax of Prospect.

THE HIGH SCHOOL

Gives Country Students Facilities of Normals or Academies.

It is believed by those in a position to know, that the Marion High school, with its superior educational facilities, should be pushed to the front as an institution of learning worthy the consideration of country students. The High school is now patronized by several from the country, but in many more cases the school is well situated to take the place of normals and colleges of a distance, where the expense of attendance is greater to the student than here.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Remaining in the Local Postoffice at This Date.

The following is the advertised list of letters at Marion, Ohio, for September 4, 1900.

Berk, G. W.; Finley, Mr. L. M.; Lakan, W. H.; Marquis, P. H.; McCaskey, Frank; Remington, Ed.; Schwartz, Mat; Thurston, Ed.; Winslow, Perry (2); Cottmiller, Mrs.; De Haven, Irene; Fisher, Mrs. P. M.; Gilliland, Dessie; Gilliel, Father; Lucas, Mrs. Myrtle; Wickens, Carrie; Walker, Ada. J. B. Fisher, P. M.

A Case of Blood Poison.

Will Coleman of Waldo is suffering from blood poisoning in his left arm. One day last week he cut his arm with a meat saw and the blood poisoning resulted. The arm is yet quite sore.

PROTECTIVE BODY

Is the Newly Organized Association of Marion Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers.

IT WILL CORRECT TRADE ABUSES

And the Inference Is That Negligent Debtors Will Have To Pay for What They Get to Eat, Which Is Not Without Reason—Officers of Association Are Elected.

The Marion Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers' association was organized at the office of the Mayor, Monday evening. Nearly every grocery man in the city was present, and there is only one who has not signified his intention of entering the association.

The organization was brought about through the efforts of W. W. Ford, also secretary of the Ohio Retail Dealers' association. Mr. Ford came to the city a week ago and since that time has worked among the grocers and meat dealers, until the association is now an actual thing and its success is assured.

The purposes of the society are the uniting of trade aims, the protection of its members, and the general good of those who are connected with it. It is believed by the local members that the association will be of benefit to their patrons as well as to themselves. It arranges for the collecting of bad accounts and for any abuse from the grocerymen and meat dealers have to take up such as early closing, etc.

The following officers were elected: J. C. Luther president; H. T. Lewis, vice president; J. C. Markert, secretary; Charles Pyle, treasurer; Charles Turner, H. Shumaker, W. H. Simpson, J. W. Flew, C. E. Work and J. E. Smith, directors.

IN CHICAGO

A Marion Lady Goes to the Marriage Altar Tuesday.

Mr. Neal McMahon and Miss Mamie Hurley were united in marriage Tuesday in Chicago, Ill. Both parties are well known in Marion. Miss Hurley has resided here for some time, and Mr. McMahon is equally well known in Marion, although formerly of Galesburg.

Mr. and Mrs. McMahon will make their future home in Chicago. They were entertained after the ceremonies had been celebrated at the home of relatives of the bride.

FIELD MARSHAL COUNT VON WALDERSEE.

(From his latest portrait. Photo. by Stadtlers & Kohl, Berlin.)

With Germany blocking the way to a peaceful settlement of affairs in China the kaiser's fighting representative, Field Marshal von Waldersee, becomes the most important personage in the east. He is now hurrying to China and will arrive at Taku in a day or so. What will he do when he gets there? This is the question which is puzzling the powers.

PLUNDER OF WAR.

A Curio Dealer's Hopes of What Will Come From China.

The year after the Declaration of Independence was signed at Philadelphia Spain sent to Cuba and had mounted at Santiago two large, ornate bronze cannon. Today these two pieces of ordnance may be seen mounted on the wide fairgrounds of the east entrance to the state, war and navy building, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post. They are part of the plunder of the Spanish war. For some months they had been lying in the courtyard of the department building while suitable iron mountings might be designed and cast. These cast iron are about 15 feet long.

There is a man in Washington who is intensely interested to get one article in China, not because he has friends or relatives there, and he is quite indifferent to the fate of the missionaries. He has a little shop near the Metropolitan club, where he sells oriental objets, ivory carvings, antique jewelry and similar articles. To him the capture of Pekking means the unearthing of art treasures which money could never buy. War and pillage is the only means by which they ever would come upon the market, and when the next year he anticipates an influx of plunder which will make his patrons' eyes water. But he is lamenting already the certainty of breakage and wanton destruction which will inevitably result. Soldiers do not always distinguish at a glance the value of ormolu and cloisonne and are collectors their worldwide crusade.

The late Spanish war was an illustration of this. A flood of interesting and valuable trophies worked their way into this country from Santiago, and among the things which came to this particular dealer was a beautiful representation of the Virgin in bas-relief brass. It was stolen from a church by a soldier who was on guard there at night and when hacked it out of the sanctuary with his bayonet, obliged to work slowly in order to escape detection, he would give it a jab or two every time he went by it on his beat. This he succeeded in cutting out an oval which contained the picture, but on the way to this country he drove a nail through the upper part so as to hang it at the head of his bed. This further mutilated it, so that when it arrived here it was worth only about $25, while if it had been stolen with still it would have brought at least $300. It was mounted well, however, and now graces the drawing room of a prominent senator. Many rare specimens of oriental art were brought from England 40 years ago as a result of the looking and destruction of the summer palace at Peking but those have now almost entirely disappeared, being held as family heirlooms.

FAST TIME IN PHOTOGRAPHY

Finished Picture Made by Artificial Light in Eight Minutes.

During the session of the Ohio and Michigan Photographers' association at Put-in-Bay the other day experiments were made with wonderful results, says a Toledo dispatch to the Chicago Times-Herald.

A negative and finished print was made at 10 o'clock at night to test the utility of artificial light. The experiments were conducted by O. H. Smith and David Bosser of Pittsburg. The negatives were made with four seconds' exposure by acetylene gas. The print was made with artificial light.

The total time consumed in the operation, beginning with the exposure and ending with the finished picture mounted on a card, was 8 minutes 24 seconds. This is the world's record.

Prince of Wales' Sporting Automobile.

The Prince of Wales, who has already several automobiles in his stables at Sandringham, has just had built for him an automobile for use at shooting parties, says the London correspondent of the New York Journal. It is cleverly arranged for the carrying of guns and ammunition.

A Bad Memory.

The train swept into darkness.

"George," she whispered, "we are in a tunnel."

"I know that," he responded.

"Well, do you know the usual custom?"

"What custom?"

"What does a young man generally do when he is seated by a girl?"

"I d"—

"Does he sit still?"

"Oh, yes, I know what he does. If"—

"Too late. We are out of the tunnel, George."—Chicago News.

Which One?

"I should like to know the difference between a full colonel and any other colonel," said the person who reads the war news.

"One is from Kentucky," was answered at once and with a unanimity that showed the results of the careful campaign of education carried on by the disunited guild of unfunny men.—Indianapolis Press.

Dickens' Charms.

"Do you enjoy reading Dickens?"

"Very much," answered Miss Cayenne. "His works contain so many odd and villainous characters to whom it is a pleasure to compare those we dislike."—Washington Star.

PROSPERITY TALK

The Republican National Committee Gets Returns from the West.

INTEREST RATES LOWERED

While Farm Lands Are Increased in Value and Deposits Are More Than Doubled.

A VERY CHEERFUL REPORT MADE

Lincoln, Neb., Borrows Money at Four Per Centum, and Bloomington, Ill., Pays Still Less, Showing Marked Decrease Since 1896. Mortgages Cancelled.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—The Republican national committee, under the caption "Prosperity," is sending out answers received to inquiries relating to financial conditions in the agricultural sections of the United States, west of the Alleghany mountains. These inquiries were sent to bankers irrespective of their political affiliations. The general substance of the replies is to the effect that savings and commercial deposits have increased from 50 to 120 per cent. since 1896, that municipalities are able to borrow money at a rate averaging more than one-half of one percent, less than in 1896; that farm values in most sections have almost doubled; that about 85% per cent. of farm mortgages have been paid up, and the remainder renewed only with "prepayment" privileges and at lower interest rates; and that from 20 to 25 per cent. of the debtor classes are now lending money, in competition with the bankers, men writing these letters.

Some of the strongest replies come from Nebraska. The town of Lincoln, to which Bryan is a tax-payer, now has four per cent. bonds selling at a premium, whereas four years ago it experienced difficulty in floating loans at six per cent. Adlai E. Stevenson's town, Bloomington, Illinois, has recently sold its bonds on a basis of 3.40 per cent., which is said to be lower than any municipality in the United States could get in 1896.

The letters will be printed in full and given wide circulation.

UNION REFORMERS

Will Have Ohio Man as Candidate for President.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 4.—The result of the official balloting for nominees for the National Union Reform party as announced today is as follows: For president, Seth W. Ellis of Ohio; vice president, Samuel T. Nicholson, Pennsylvania.

The total vote cast was 1855.

In the balloting Bryan received 15 votes and McKinley 1. Ohio is the only state where the party is strong enough to get on the official ballot without petition.

M'ARTHUR REPORTS

One Killed and Six Wounded at Fight at Bohol.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The war department received today a dispatch from General MacArthur, Manilla, about the fight with the insurgents in Bohol, which resulted in considerable loss of life. The dispatch follows:

"General Hughes reports outbreak in Bohol, First Lieutenant Levack, 44th volunteer infantry, reports engagement near Carmen, Bohol; our loss in killed one; wounded, six. Enemy's loss in killed 120. Have not received further details. (Signed) MacArthur.

At a Country Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. John Krause entertained a company of Marion relatives at their home near Agosta last Thursday at an elegant country dinner. The entire company enjoyed a very good time.

Those present were: Mrs. Philip Reiter, Mrs. Minnie Edwards, Mrs. Fred Hill, Mrs. Jacob Krause, Mrs. E. F. Little, Mrs. Charley Cummins, Mrs. H. M. Mounts, Miss Helen Krause, Miss Leona Krause and Miss Gladys Edwards.

Ohio State Fair.

Columbus, O., Sept. 4.—The annual state fair opened under the best auspices as to weather and preparedness. Everything was ready before the gates opened, all exhibits being in their places. The cattle exhibition is one of the finest ever gathered in America. All other departments are unusually full, and the attendance at the opening was very good. Other features are trotting, running and automobile races day and night, a captive balloon, and the famous Italian military band.

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